

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 811.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1881.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED... 6d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION**  
(Limited).—Whitson Holydays.—L'ORIENT, a Grand Spectacle, in preparation. Mr. FREDERICK CHAT-  
TERTON still performs his brilliant Arpeggio and Mr. GEORGE  
BUCKLAND continues to attract by his facetious humour.  
This contrast of musical talent delighted crowded audiences  
during Easter. The Wonders of Science in Electricity and the  
Buried Marvels of Geology Revealed. Dissolving Views and  
other entertainments as usual. The commodious laboratory is  
open to students. Morning and evening entertainments. Ad-  
mission 1s.; children half-price.—JOHN S. PHENE, Managing  
Director, Polytechnic Institution (Limited), 309, Regent-street.

**THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL FETES**  
at the NEW GARDEN, SOUTH KENSINGTON, W.  
The GRAND FLOWER and FRUIT SHOW, on JUNE 5.  
Admission .. .. . JUNE 6 .. 18s.  
The GRAND ROSE SHOW, JULY 10 .. 18s.  
The GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, SEPTEMBER 11 .. 18s.  
The GRAND FRUIT and CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW  
NOVEMBER 6 .. 18s.  
NOVEMBER 7 .. 18s.

Fellows, Ivory Tickets, and persons registered under the  
Debiture Agreement, free.  
Doors open each day at One o'clock.  
Tickets for the above will be ready for sale on MONDAY,  
the 13th, but can only be had on Orders signed by a Fellow.  
All the Shows will be held under Roofed Railings.  
After the opening, on June 5, Bands will play, on Wednesdays  
and Saturdays, in June and July.  
As the Works in the Garden are still in progress, the Council  
have decided that the right of entry to the Promenade must,  
for the present season, be limited to Fellows, who (except on  
Wednesday, July 10, a Fête Day), may personally introduce  
Two Friends, the holders of Ivory Tickets, who may introduce  
Two Friends, and to those persons whose names are registered  
under the Debiture Agreement; and on Saturdays, after One  
o'clock, by Tickets, price 2s. 6d., obtainable on the Order of a  
Fellow.  
\* \* \* Ballots for Election of Fellows will take place on the  
14th, 21st, and 28th of May.

AND. MURRAY.

**ONE HUNDRED GUINEA PRIZE** for  
the BEST TEMPERANCE TALE.

The DIRECTORS of the SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE  
LEAGUE hereby offer a Prize of ONE HUNDRED  
GUINEAS Sterling for the BEST TEMPERANCE TALE.  
The Conditions of the Competition may be learned by send-  
ing a stamped envelope to John S. May, 108, Hope-street,  
Glasgow.

**PEACE SOCIETY.**

The FORTY-FIFTH PUBLIC ANNIVERSARY of the  
PEACE SOCIETY will be held in FINCHBURY CHAPEL,  
MOORFIELDS, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1881.  
The Chair will be taken by JOSEPH PEASE, Esq., President  
of the Society, at half-past Six o'clock.  
Doors open at Six o'clock.

**ABORIGINES' PROTECTION SOCIETY.**

The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of this  
Society will be held at the FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE,  
WHITE HART COURT, GRACECHURCH-STREET, on  
WEDNESDAY, May 22.  
S. GURNEY, Esq., M.P., the President of the Society, will  
take the Chair at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.  
Speeches will be delivered upon the New Zealand war, and  
other important questions; and the attendance of all friends  
of native races is earnestly invited.

**THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.**

MEMBERS—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards  
yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces.  
Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent  
to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received.  
JOHN F. BONTENS, Honorary Secretary.  
Office—5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

**CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.**

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID.  
There are at present upwards of two hundred pensioners on the  
funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise  
this number to one thousand before the close of 1881. There  
are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this  
country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blind-  
ness, or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite  
unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as  
these the Society asks for HELP.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-  
a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of 6s. or 2s. 6d. per  
month, until they can be placed permanently on the 2s. 6d.  
per week list, which is accomplished by rotation. The  
Society is desirous of extending relief, regardless of creed or  
denomination, to every blind person of good moral character,  
who shall possess the necessary qualifications—BLINDNESS  
and WANT.

A SUBSCRIBER of One Guinea per annum has the privilege of  
nominating a pensioner, who will be immediately placed on  
the funds, if found to be a proper object of relief.  
A DONATION of Ten Guineas constitutes a LIFE SUB-  
SCRIBER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the  
London and Westminster Bank, and its branches, or by H. E.  
GURNEY, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street,  
President of the East London Auxiliary; John Gurney Fry,  
Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, President of the  
Arent Society.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will  
be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also  
in the "Times."

Reports and all information may be obtained on application  
to the Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.; Mr.  
Clark, 18a, John-street, Stepney, E.; Mr. Watson, 5, Bar-  
tholomew lane, E.C.

**COLONY of NONCONFORMISTS in NEW  
ZEALAND.**

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dis-  
senting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a  
Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 200 families, in the  
province of Auckland, New Zealand.

A large block of land will shortly be ready for allotment (in  
forty-acre sections) under the Free Grant regulations. Lower  
rates of passage, superior accommodation on board, correct in-  
formation as to the country, an agricultural instructor ap-  
pointed, a register kept of servants wanted, and other advan-  
tages.

A minister, doctor, and schoolmaster will accompany the  
party; and a fund be provided toward their passage expenses  
and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and address-  
ing "The Secretary of the National Association for promoting  
Special Settlements in New Zealand, 21, Waterloo-street, Bir-  
mingham."

**THE PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL.**

TRUSTEES.  
WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Esq., Manchester.  
SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., London.  
APLEY PELLIATT, Esq., London.  
BENJAMIN SCOTT, Esq., F.R.S., London.

The Proposed MEETING in AID of the MEMORIAL  
CHURCH will be held at the WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL,  
FISH-STREET HILL, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May (the  
Anniversary of Perry's Martyrdom).

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will take the Chair at Seven  
o'clock.

Reports will be made of the result of the Appeal to the  
several Churches in aid of the Memorial Building and steps  
taken for its early completion. Ministers and other Friends,  
who in accordance with the invitation issued, brought the  
subject before their respective Churches on the Anniversary of  
the Martyrdom of Barrow and Greenwood, or otherwise, will  
oblige by attending personally, or by forwarding the results of  
such appeals to one of the Trustees in order to their being  
reported at the Meeting.

The Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., the Rev. Thomas Himey,  
the Rev. J. Waddington, D.D., and Benjamin Scott, Esq.,  
F.R.S., Chamberlain, will address the Meeting on behalf of  
the Pilgrim Fathers; while Friends representative of Wales—the birthplace of Perry—and of America,  
the adopted home of the Pilgrim Fathers—will also speak on  
the occasion. More complete arrangements will be announced  
in the course of next week.

**THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD,  
REDBILL, SURREY.**

Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty  
the QUEEN.

Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom.

Contributions towards this national Charity are earnestly  
requested.

There are at the present time more than 800 inmates; and,  
although the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 in  
each half-yearly election, the Board can only select 50. They  
would gladly announce a large number for admission did the  
funds permit.

The Board have been much encouraged in their gratuitous  
labours by the visible improvement in the unfortunate and  
helpless inmates. They desire to make many essential addi-  
tions, and carry out several necessary improvements connected  
with the establishment, to accomplish which they solicit the  
assistance of the wealthy and benevolent.

They have also, in compliance with the wishes of the sub-  
scribers, commenced receiving notice of the cases for life, but  
the continuance of this great boon will depend entirely on the  
increased liberality of their friends. Pamphlets illustrating  
the working of the charity may be had gratuitously, on applica-  
tion to the Secretary, Mr. William Nicholson, to whom all  
orders should be made payable.

Annual subscription, 10s. 6d. or 11. 1s.; life ditto, 51. 5s.  
or 104. 10s.

The elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L. } Gratuitous  
ANDREW REED, D.D. } Secretaries.  
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

**HAMPDEN CHAPEL, GROVE-STREET,  
HACKNEY.**

For SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, this substantial and  
comparatively newly erected Place of Worship, capable of  
accommodating 750 persons, with power of increase by the  
addition of two side Galleries. The neighbourhood is highly  
respectable and rapidly increasing. Held on lease for Sixty-  
six years, at a ground rent of 20l.

For Price and Particulars apply to Messrs. Jenkinson,  
Sweeting, and Jenkinson, 7, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street;  
Henry Baker, Esq., Kilburn; and John Webb, Esq., 23, Park-  
road, Dalston.

**TO CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.**

**TO BE DISPOSED OF, on Liberal Terms,**  
in the populous and improving town of Bradford, a  
CABINET and UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS, with one of the  
most extensive and first-class connexions in the West Riding of  
Yorkshire, in full and good working condition. Any party  
with business habits, good taste, and moderate capital, would  
find this a favourable opportunity for entering upon a safe and  
lucrative business.

The trade has been successfully carried on by the present  
Proprietor (who is retiring from business) and his predecessors  
for nearly a century. The premises are extensive and in the  
best situation, consisting of good front shop and four rooms  
above, 180 feet long by 15 feet wide, with good north lights.

For particulars apply to T. Mills, 45, Market-street, Brad-  
ford, Yorks; or to Messrs. Hyde, Archer, and Co., 7, Flusbury-  
place, London; or to Messrs. James Templeton and Co., carpet  
manufacturers, Glasgow.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,** a well-  
educated YOUNG LADY as an APPRENTICE in the  
GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS. A daughter of a Dis-  
senter preferred. Respectable references given and required.  
Apply, G. H. Smith, Worthing.

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To be DISPOSED OF, a BUSINESS which has been  
successfully carried on in a fashionable Town of the west of  
England—the Proprietor retiring.

For Particulars, enquire of Ellis, Everington, and Co.,  
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the business. A Young Man of character and ability will find  
this a comfortable and permanent situation.

Apply, stating age, salary, &c., to Mr. Alfred Pigg, Com-  
merce House, Halifax.

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experienced MAN, age Forty-one, a SITUATION in the  
GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS, in either town or  
country. A comfortable situation in a consistent family more  
appreciated than a high salary.  
Address, Z. A., 13, South-street, Manchester-square,  
London, W.

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occurs in a first-class house of business for a thorough  
efficient HAND. A Perfect Fit indispensable.  
Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to Fred. Winter,  
Stratford-on-Avon.

F. W. has a VACANCY also for a respectable YOUTH as  
an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY.

**TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,**  
for a Family Trade, an efficient COUNTERMAN  
acquainted with the PROVISION TRADE, and not less than  
Twenty-six years of age. A Christian Young Man, a member  
of a Dissenting Church, preferred.  
Apply to Mr. Nicholson, Parade, Tunbridge-wells.

**TO PROVISION DEALERS.—WANTED,**  
by a respectable YOUNG MAN, aged Twenty-eight, a  
SITUATION as COUNTERMAN. Has had good experience  
in London and Provincial towns, and can be well recommended  
by late employer.  
Address, B. B., 10, Park-end-street, Oxford.

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TYPE FOUNDRIES.**—A Gentleman understanding the  
above trades is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as  
TRAVELLER with a Wholesale House in either of the named  
Departments, or as a MANAGER in a Bookselling Business.  
Satisfactory references can be given.  
Address, M. H. D., J. Blatch, Esq., Portland-terrace, South-  
ampton.

**WANTED, a SITUATION as HOUSE-  
KEEPER** in a tradesman's family, or house of business,  
by a WIDOW, with unexceptionable references, so that all  
trust and confidence may be reposed. No objection to the  
country.  
Address, A. B., Mrs. Wilson's Ready-made Linen Ware-  
house, 7, Lamb's Conduit-street.

**LAW.—WANTED, a CLERK** competent to  
take the MANAGEMENT of the CONVEYANCING  
DEPARTMENT of a PRACTICE in the CITY, and to  
assist in the Practice generally. Unexceptionable references  
required.  
Address, stating age, previous occupation, and salary re-  
quired, to Lex, care of the publisher of the "Nonconformist,"  
25, Boulevard-street, E.C.

**COALS.**—Best Sunderland, 25s., Newcastle or  
Hartlepool, 24s.; best Millwall, 23s.; Coke, per chal-  
dron, 16s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Essex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park;  
Chief Offices: 109 and 111, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS.**—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL  
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SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty  
—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars  
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derland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

**BEST COALS, 26s.—GAMMAN, SON, and  
CARTER,** solicit orders for the best Hutton's Wallend  
Screened, at 26s.; good Seconds at 21s.; and Inland Coals  
at 21s.

Stone House Wharf, Ra'cliff, E.; and 11 King Edward's-  
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**COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-  
BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.**—LEA and  
CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMTON WALSSEND,  
the best House Coal is 25s., direct from the Collieries by  
screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 24s.; best small, 1. 1s.; Silk-  
stone, 23s.; seconds, 21s.; best Clay Cross, 22s.; seconds,  
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Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders  
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As the fresh Rose Bud needs the silvery shower,  
The golden sunshine, and the pearly dew,  
The joyous day with all its changes new,  
Ere it can bloom into the perfect flower;  
So with the human rose bud; from sweet airs  
Of heaven will fragrant purity be caught,  
And influences benign of tender thought  
Inform the soul, like angels, unawares.

MARY HOWITT.

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## NOTICES OF THE THIRD EDITION.

DAILY NEWS, MARCH 23.

"Mr. Edward Miall has published a third and cheaper edition of his 'Bases of Belief' with a preface relating almost exclusively to 'Essays and Reviews,' the speculations, criticisms, and reasonings of which are similar to those which his volume was written to combat. Mr. Miall occupies a position which favours the exercise of impartiality in judging of the polemical situation of the Essayists, and his estimate of the intentions of gentlemen who have been somewhat rudely dealt with by members of their own Church will be read with interest."

SPECTATOR, APRIL 13.

"On the appearance of the first edition of this work, we expressed a very favourable opinion of the fairness and candour of its author, and of the charitable spirit in which he had discharged the task which he had assigned to himself. The same qualities, unfortunately so rare among theological disputants, are conspicuously displayed in the preface to the present volume, in which he states his reasons for republishing his work in a cheaper form. His object is, as will readily be imagined, to provide an antidote to the celebrated 'Essays and Reviews.' Unlike the great majority of those who object to that book, though he heartily condemns the speculations which it puts forth, he carefully avoids including its authors in the same condemnation."

WESLEYAN TIMES, APRIL 22.

"Mr. Miall has done well and wisely to reprint his book, the second title of which is, 'An Examination of Christianity as a Divine Revelation, by the Light of Recognised Facts and Principles.' Ministers of the Gospel who are seeking the means to fortify their own minds and those of their hearers against the Infidelity of the age, will find their account in this book. Next to the unyielding love of God in the heart, Mr. Miall's manly, earnest, temperate, and scientific treatise will be found an irresistible bulwark, which seventy times seven Oxford Essays will not be able to gain say."

BRADFORD OBSERVER, APRIL 18.

"The 'Bases of Belief' is, as we said, the best answer yet given to the 'Essays and Reviews,' but it is an answer by anticipation, and does not on some points preclude a fuller reply. In tone, style, and argument it has not been excelled in any piece of controversial writing that has ever come under our consideration. The reason is carried along by a clear, broad, and deep stream of argument, which, gushing forth from a small fountain of primary truths, increases as it sweeps along by the reception of numberless tributary rills, until no bulwark can at last oppose its calm force, or turn it aside from the direct course to the ocean of Christian faith. Mr. Miall concedes to the doubter all he can ask. The mere historic fact of the short life and labours of Christ, followed by an extraordinary revolution, is the foundation of a splendid philosophic chain of reasoning, which takes up link after link all the questions in dispute, and leaves the doubting opponent no chance of detecting a flaw. . . . Infidelity in the 'Essays and Reviews,' though intrinsically the same enemy with which Mr. Miall contends in his work, has somewhat extended its ground, but there is scarcely a single argument adduced in that work which Mr. Miall has not incidentally dealt with; and we therefore gladly welcome the new issue of the 'Bases of Belief,' and recommend it as an antidote to the poison of the 'Essays and Reviews.'"

SHEFFIELD INDEPENDENT, MAY 4.

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NOTTINGHAM REVIEW, APRIL 18.

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The Chair will be taken by JOSEPH PEASE, Esq., President of the Society, at half-past Six o'clock.  
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S. GURNEY, Esq., M.P., the President of the Society, will take the Chair at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.  
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The Proposed MEETING in AID of the MEMORIAL CHURCH will be held at the WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL, FISH-STREET HILL, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May (the Anniversary of Purty's Martyrdom).

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will take the Chair at Seven o'clock.

Reports will be made of the result of the Appeal to the several Churches in aid of the Memorial Building and steps taken for its early completion. Ministers and other Friends, who in accordance with the invitation issued, brought the subject before their respective Churches on the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Barrowe and Greenwood, or otherwise, will oblige by attending personally, or by forwarding the results of such appeals to one of the Trustees in order to their being reported at the Meeting.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 811.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 3d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### "THE BISHOPS AS CHURCH REFORMERS."

WITHIN a month or thereabouts, the House of Commons will, no doubt, be called upon, as usual, to vote a sum of between three or four thousands sterling, to defray the office expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Her Majesty's Ministers, we fear, will not exercise that discretion which narrow divisions, of late, might have taught them, and silently let the objectionable item drop out of their Estimates. The discussions upon these Miscellaneous grants are never very full nor satisfactory; and hence there is the greater necessity for efforts from without to instruct members of the House of Commons as to the character and proceedings of the Corporation who make this demand upon the public purse. Very opportunely, the Liberation Society have just issued a sixpenny pamphlet, compiled with evident care, and, we should imagine, with great labour, from the numerous Parliamentary documents which have been issued in relation to the Ecclesiastical Commission. It is written in a compact, nervous, animated style, which carries the reader pleasantly through the forty pages of which it consists—and, within the brief compass of half-an-hour's reading, it puts one in possession of more information on the subject than has ever before been condensed into so limited a space. In fact, the brochure contains the pith of all that has been authentically published in relation to the matter, and will spare members of Parliament the irksome necessity of wading through the dreary expanse of between a dozen and twenty repulsive Blue Books.

We wish it were in our power to give expression to half the admiration we feel for the complete and effective manner in which the writer has executed his difficult task, and we cannot forbear congratulating the Liberation Society on the powerful ammunition with which he has supplied them. It now remains for them to make good use of it, which we can hardly doubt they will be forward to do. In the new system of tactics they may find it expedient to adopt, a liberal use of the press will, we hope, obtain a prominent place. They can hardly give too wide a circulation to such pamphlets as they have recently published, nor expend too large a sum upon getting them into the hands of intelligent Churchmen. The fresh line of march upon which they have started, and upon which they have entered with such power and promise, may not, indeed, lead them to immediate victories—nor, let us add, will it expose them even to temporary defeats. It will demand of them unceasing vigilance, scrupulous caution, extraordinary labour, and indomitable perseverance. But the end is neither trivial nor uncertain. They will carry the war into the least defensible districts of the enemies' country, and will cause them one after another to be surrendered as untenable. By lectures and by publications, they have it in their power to let in the light of day upon the stronghold of ecclesiastical monopoly,

and expose to the gaze of the intelligent of all classes the various kinds of abuse which it engenders and conceals. We trust, indeed we have no doubt, that the Liberation Society will pursue this part of its great enterprise, with as much spirit, energy, and singleness of purpose, as have made it formidable to both Houses of Parliament. It is now about to appeal from the Legislature to the country. It has taken in hand a wider but a hopefuller task. It will exercise, we are confident, the same earnest faith, the same indefatigable industry, the same unflinching devotion, in its new as in its old sphere—and it will meet, we predict, with the same hearty support.

We trust our readers will, one and all, enter with alacrity on this comparatively untried field of service. Let them, first of all, procure for themselves the two most recent publications of the Liberation Society—"Cathedral Wealth and Cathedral Work," and "The Ecclesiastical Commission; or, the Bishops as Church Reformers." Let them "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" these pithy tractates, bearing in mind that every statement of fact which they contain has been drawn from public authority—dug out of the depths of Parliamentary Blue Books. Probably, by the time they have done this, some instruction may reach them as to the best method of systematically pushing these and similar works into circulation—not merely, nor chiefly, among Dissenters, but among members of the Church Establishment. We must teach these people their own system—we must show them the salient features of the institution which they are so active in promoting—we must get them to compare their monopoly, and the evils which are inseparable from it, with the gloriously unselfish and beneficent principles of our common Christianity—we must inform their minds, sap their prejudices, appeal to their conscience. A grand work remains to be done, and, we have no hesitation in assuring both ourselves and others, will be done. We hail the beginning of it. We shall gladly do our part in the progress of it. We look forward with the utmost confidence to the issue of it. And we devoutly pray God it may be carried on in a becoming spirit, not wrathfully but manfully, not in enmity to men or to denominations, be they what they may, but with a simple view to truth, to Christianity, to God.

### CHURCH-RATES.—ANOTHER CLERICAL ABOLITIONIST.

WE have to welcome another clergyman as an avowed abolitionist of Church-rates. In a sermon preached before the University of Oxford on the 10th of February last, by the Rev. H. M. White, M.A., curate of Andover, and late a fellow of New College, Oxford, and which has recently been printed,\* Mr. White takes the ground that Church-rates are only injurious to the Church. Taking all things into account, he says, their advantages "appear to be very questionable." "In a mixed community," he adds, "in a new colony a Church-rate, supposing it laid on all, would turn neutrals into active enemies. If laid on Churchmen only, it would retard inquirers from giving in their adherence to the Church." Mr. White proceeds to discuss the objection that churches could not be sustained without this impost:—

"But we are often told that it will be impossible to keep up repairs where the majority now willingly vote a rate, unless the law remains unaltered, or is rendered more stringent. Why? Because there is a common feeling,—'I will pay what is legally demanded, but upon principle I will give nothing voluntarily.' Of course, laying down this principle, and assuming it to be universal and unalterable, a Church-rate, or some other compulsory payment, is indispensable. Yet those who hold this language and practice do not now always maintain that it is wrong or hopeless to propagate the faith of Christ beyond the limits of Great Britain. They subscribe perhaps for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, where not only current expenses, but even funds for the support of clergy have to be pro-

vided by voluntary efforts. They look to others to do abroad what they pronounce to be impossible or wrong for themselves to do at home."

Their next evil he considers to be, that "they give a voice to property and not to Christianity":—

"But another and a greater evil is this. By the present system we give a voice to property—not to Christianity. We shut out the body of the people, even though communicants, from having any lawful voice in the arrangements or the choice of church officers. A proposal which has been made to rate the owners of fixed property, instead of the occupiers, offers many advantages; but its adoption would aggravate this evil of excluding the majority of those interested, and tend to make the managing body a narrow oligarchy. To preach the Gospel to the poor is not merely to give them words, but by means of the truth to lead them into all privileges due to them as members of the flock: to treat them as brethren, not as dependents. Justice comes before bounty: give them all that is fairly their own before you talk of your liberality in providing for them."

A third objection is that the Church-rate system is the stronghold of the pew system:—

"Again, the Church-rate system is the stronghold of the pew system. 'We pay rates, we have a right to a seat of our own; the poor may occupy what there is to spare after we are provided for'—such is a common tone of remark among the rate-paying class. Thus, in virtue of a small payment, they practically claim all the church to themselves. Yet the church was not built for ratepayers alone; the endowment was not given for them alone. But, because they bear the only payment made by the present generation, they claim all. And among them large ratepayers are counted to have more right to a place in church than small—so that, where all cannot have seats appropriated, the lower ratepayers are excluded; which partly accounts for the alienation from the church so prevalent amongst small tradesmen and thriving mechanics."

Mr. White also considers that Church-rates are positively adverse to Church extension:—

"It creates adverse interests between mother churches and district churches, which are injurious to the progress of religion in towns. For instance, 'A church in Coventry has not a district attached to it because the bishop will not assign this against the wishes of the incumbent. The incumbent's plea for not assigning a district (the population of his parish being nearly 18,000 souls) is that it would exonerate the district from the payment of rates to the mother church.' It creates also a bitterness of feeling where opponents are strong. The clergy of such places as Birmingham and Nottingham give evidence that the general feeling towards the Church is much improved since Church-rates ceased to be asked for; and they consider that any attempt to enforce the law, as it now stands, could produce none but most injurious consequences."

His substitute for these rates is the same as Mr. Bennett's—the voluntary weekly offering:—

"The besetting sin of our wealth-collecting classes is covetousness, while reckless self-indulgence too often distinguishes the producers of wealth; the surest remedy against both sins lies in habitual religious giving. The weekly offertory has been used with great success in many unpromising fields of labour. We have no right to complain that help is not given for preaching the Gospel to the poor, until we have fairly and patiently tried a system of giving commended to us by the authority of Scripture, and enjoined upon us by the rules of our own branch of the Church."

Mr. White is also of opinion that the objections of Churchmen to the voluntary system are ill-founded, and attempts to account for them:—

"Many Churchmen have a vague dread of any approach to a voluntary system, not from any examination into its agreement or disagreement with the New Testament and the customs of Christian antiquity; but since those who wished to spoil the Church magnified the merits of their voluntary system, so Churchmen retaliated by objecting to any voluntary system in any form or shape, as opposed to all their cherished customs and privileges."

The sermon from which we have made these quotations is a faithful and conscientious endeavour to rouse the members of the Established Church to a sense of their duty towards the poor. It is remarkable for having been preached before the University of Oxford. Mr. White must be a bold man to have attacked the Church-rate system in the presence of some of its most bigoted defenders. The resemblance of the author's sentiments to those of Mr. Bennett will be noticed as a curious coincidence. The date of the sermon, and the evident character of the author, show, however, that Mr. White is indebted to no secondary authority for his prin-

\* "Is the Gospel duly Preached to the Poor in England?" London: Bell and Daldy.



ciples and opinions. The publication of this sermon and of Mr. Bennett's pamphlet, indicates a growing spirit of self-reliance in the Church, and a possibility of future religious power and success, such as Dissenters of all classes will rejoice to observe and recognise.

DISSENT IN POOR POPULOUS DISTRICTS.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having shown that the large towns are indebted mainly to Dissenters for the means of public worship, I now proceed to reply to the accusation that they are deserting the poorer districts in "all" those towns.

For the purpose of procuring the information contained in this and the following letter, a circular, accompanied by a schedule of questions, was addressed to well-known ministers and gentlemen of undoubted reputation, in each of the populous districts from which returns have been received. Previous to stating the results of these inquiries it is desirable to make one remark. I have thought that it would be inconsistent with the nature of the inquiry, if it would not be downright dishonesty, to withhold any portion of the evidence that has been collected. When the circulars were sent out I was prepared to find that the statements of the gentlemen referred to in my last letter were correct. When a clergyman of considerable local reputation, like Mr. Bardsley, of Manchester, states, as a fact, that Dissenters are leaving the poorer districts in "all the large towns," one cannot but take it for granted that he grounds this assertion on positive data. The temptations of even the hottest controversy would hardly, one would suppose, lead a cultivated and Christian man to make such an accusation in mere recklessness, or, for the sake of a momentary effect, to invent a gross libel on all the Christian organisations to which he does not belong. I therefore took it for granted that the statement was, to some extent, correct, but I thought it desirable to see exactly how much truth there was in it. It might have been literally true; but yet, owing to peculiar local circumstances, not disgracefully true. In either event, however, it seemed to be desirable that we should know the real state of the case. At the worst, the truth is better told than not. Happily, so far as the large towns are concerned, there is no "worst" in this case at all. The accusation is a libel. If the Established Church has done as much during the last ten years in all the large towns as the various Dissenting bodies have done, there is a greater reason to believe in the ultimate conversion of "the masses" than there has been at any former period of the history of religion in this country. But there are districts in the metropolis where Dissenters have done little or nothing of late years, and other districts where they have suffered a diminution both of numbers and power. What Voluntaryism in connexion with Nonconformity, however, has not been able to accomplish, the same power in connexion with the Established Church has undoubtedly, to some extent, succeeded in doing. The work has been done, and that by Voluntaryism, although Dissenters have not done it. No argument rests against the principle, but only against the men who, from one cause or another, have failed to work it.

The enquiries to which answers were requested and have been received were the following:—1. Have any Dissenting Churches situated in poor districts been permanently closed within ten years? If so, how many? 2. Have any Dissenting churches been built in poor districts within the last ten years? If so, how many? 3. What is the character of the congregations in poor districts? Have they generally increased or diminished during the last ten years? 4. How many Dissenting churches have been built in rich districts during the last ten years?

I will now give the answers to these questions from twenty of the largest and most populous districts in the kingdom.

1. Have any Dissenting Churches situated in poor districts been permanently closed within the last ten years? If so, how many?

ANSWERS.	
Ashton-under-Lyne	... None.
Birmingham	... One.
Bradford	... I believe not one.
Bristol	... None permanently. One Methodist chapel purchased by the Episcopalians.
Coventry	... None.
Derby	... None, certainly.
Halifax	... Only one, but for this a new and much larger chapel has been substituted at some little distance.
Leicester	... Not one.
Liverpool	... I cannot remember one. Several chapels in mixed populous localities have had to give place to railways, public improvements, expansion of population in town, &c., for which better and larger have been erected.
London (Newington, and Southwark)	... One. Collier's - rents has passed into the hands of the Rector of St. George's, but the Dissenting Church displaced by this transaction now meets in Cole-street Chapel, Dover-road—as poor a neighbourhood.

Macclesfield and Bollington	... No; none.
Manchester	... One.
Norwich	... None.
Nottingham	... One.
Plymouth	... Certainly not; on the contrary, very extensive efforts have been made to convey religious instruction to the densely populated poor districts.
Sheffield	... One closed by Independents, but opened by Reformers; one closed by General Baptists, and chapel sold to Established Church, but a new chapel, seating from 300 to 400 more than the old, built by the same congregation.
Wigan	... Nothing of the sort.
Wolverhampton	... None, to my knowledge.
Stepney and Whitechapel	... Pell-street sold to the Establishment; Church-lane sold for coo-perage; Christian-street, ditto; Shakespeare's walk and Stepney College Chapel also closed.

The above is one side of the case. If there were not another—if nothing whatever could be said about new places of worship built in poor districts—the sweeping charge that has been made would fall to the ground. It would, at most, be true of only one or two places in the kingdom. Concerning the special cases of Liverpool and Southwark I shall have something to say in my next letter.

Let us now see the replies to the second question:—Have any Dissenting churches been built in poor districts within the last ten years? If so, how many?

ANSWERS.

Ashton-under-Lyne	... A school has been built and opened for Divine worship with a separate church, in Dukinfield, in a poor district. A large chapel has been built in Moseley, about four miles from Ashton, in the midst of a dense population, consisting of operatives in the mills, with some few employers. A chapel has been built at Rycroft (in the borough), which is neither a rich nor a poor district, but just the ordinary kind of locality found in these parts. We can scarcely be said to have such a division in our town as rich and poor districts. My own chapel, attended by many of the wealthiest inhabitants, is in one of the worst localities, and largely attended by the operative class. I am satisfied that, in general, the attendance of the poor has increased.
Birmingham	... Eight built, one rebuilt and enlarged.
Bradford	... Yes; at least six, besides a considerable number of schools have been erected during the last ten years. I know of six, all in poor districts in which there are religious services regularly held. Several of these schools are considered as the first step towards the erection of a chapel.
Bristol	... Thirteen. [I have made particular inquiry as to the absolute correctness of this answer, and have found the result to be as stated. Thirteen Nonconformist places of worship have been built in poor districts in Bristol within the last ten years.]
Coventry	... One.
Derby	... [Uncertain.]
Halifax	... This town is not divisible into rich and poor districts for purposes of religious worship. Besides the chapel above referred to (see answer to question 1), there have been erected within the last ten years in Halifax, one new Independent chapel containing upwards of 1,200 sittings, in substitution of one containing 840 now converted into schools; one new Baptist chapel capable of accommodating 600 of 700; and one Wesleyan Reformers for 700 or 800: besides this another Independent chapel has been considerably enlarged. These remarks apply to the town of Halifax only. At Brighouse, within the parish of Halifax, a large new chapel has been built in substitution for a small one. At Sowerby one is now in course of erection. At Sowerby Bridge and Ovenden alterations and improvements have taken

Leicester	... Nine additional places of worship are in occupation, and all within the last ten years. Only one church in connexion with the Establishment has been raised in Leicester, or in any of the poor districts of the town, within the memory of man.
Liverpool	... Nine; chiefly Roman Catholic.
London:— Newington and Southwark	... None.
Stepney and Whitechapel	... In Devonport-street a school-room; perhaps some others.
Macclesfield and Bollington	... Congregation formed, and place of worship about to be erected.
Manchester	... Three.
Norwich	... No chapel has been built; but three rooms, capable of containing on an average two hundred persons, have been opened in connexion with the Norwich City Mission.
Nottingham	... One built, one enlarged, and three built in the immediate vicinity of poor districts, but not actually in them.
Plymouth	... One built, one old place of worship re-opened, and four rooms in different parts of the town fitted up for religious services on the Lord's-day and in the week; and two chapels built in the rural suburbs. In addition to the above, the Mechanics' Institute has been engaged by Dissenters of various denominations expressly for services for the working classes on Lord's-day afternoons. This capacious building is generally filled with attentive listeners of the class for whose benefit it is designed, from eight to eleven hundred being the numbers in attendance.
Sheffield	... Two Independent, one General Baptist, one Wesleyan Reformers, and one very large United Reformers.
Wigan	... Three.
Wolverhampton	... One built, and one nearly built.

Such are the returns in reply to the second question, and such is the way in which Dissenters are "deserting" the abodes of the ignorant and poor! Next week I will give the replies to the third and fourth questions, and give some explanations concerning Southwark and Liverpool—Dr. Hume's and Mr. Cadman's cases.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 18, 1861.

HERBERT S. SKRATH.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

A short paragraph in the postscript of our last number stated that the Congregational Union held their first meeting on Tuesday morning, May 7, at Falcon-square Chapel. There was an attendance of some 400 ministerial and lay delegates, besides a large number of visitors.

The Rev. J. G. MIALI, of Bradford, the chairman for the year, read a portion of 1 Cor. xii., and offered prayer, and then proceeded to deliver the introductory address. After some preliminary remarks he said that they remembered that day not meetings alone but partings:—

Thirteen out of the thirty Presidents of this Union have already ceased to be. The last year has added another to the list in the person of one who was very lately your chairman; a man of varied acquisitions, whose address to you combined richness of intellect with stores of learning, and whose somewhat sudden removal threw a gloom over a large circle of admiring friends. And, since your last meeting in London, death has deprived the Church of a venerable father who had "well filled his days," but whose name will be long remembered, not in the West Riding of Yorkshire alone, but throughout our denomination, as the intrepid and ready defender of our principles and rights—the advocate of every cause of active benevolence—one who laid our body in general, and its ministers in particular, under enduring obligations. Only yesterday we received the intelligence of another death added to these—that of a Christian brother warmly attached to this Union, and ardent in every effort to promote its interests; to the warmth of whose heart the hospitable and generous reception given to our brethren at the last autumnal meeting bears convincing testimony. Nor let it seem superfluous if, in addition to this reference to Legge, Scales, and Eccles, I venture to mention, among the events of the year, the retirement from his pastoral connexion of one whose name cannot be mentioned without the warmest admiration and regard, seeing that he has been, for more than half a century, the Whitefield of our modern day, and never shrunk from any labour which might benefit either the Church or his brethren; while, not among Congregationalists alone, but throughout every section of Evangelical Christians, the name of Raffles will recall services widely and pro-



fusely given, and an unswerving attachment to the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ. May his many years sit lightly on him, and may "the old man eloquent" be still spared to arouse and edify the Church he has so long adorned!

The topic which he would bring before them was, "What have we to learn from the principles and practices of other Denominations?" The speaker then sketched the history of Congregationalism and the influence it had exercised upon the Church and the world, upon courts and parliaments. At present it could not be called great, it derived little *prestige* from the court or aristocracy, though it held a reputable place among other denominations, and was not inferior to most in number and influence:—

We rise from the middle classes and belong to them; identified mainly with their cause and inheriting their sympathies. We are not insensible that we are often regarded grudgingly by others, as often accused of being somewhat snappish and unelastic ourselves. There are not a few who would fain snuff us out, whether because we are a light in their eyes or a smoke in their nostrils. The sentiments of our forefathers are often quoted—those of our contemporaries seldom; except when some celebrated solitary sentence is carried, like Sampson's firebrands, to kindle a flame through the length and breadth of the land; or an eminent brother, his sentence notwithstanding, receives, in virtue of his many valuable utterances, a colonial kindness and courtesy, most warm-hearted in its intention, though most lame and impotent in its conclusion. We have no very wide intercourse with other Christian bodies, though with many of them we are on terms of the most cordial sympathy. We have less *prestige* than real influence; less taste than talent; less versatility than solidity. Our ministers are only beginning to run in the dazzling race of academical accomplishments. They claim, in general, no small amount of substantial and valuable intelligence; real learning is at no low ebb with us; though there are few among us who can render Shakspeare into Greek heroics, or attempt to solve, as one of our body has done, quintessence and sextess, or describe a logarithmic curve, or descend on the perplexities of the calculus. To a considerable extent we sail upon our own seas and are guided by our own charts and compass. Many of us speak a spiritual dialect of our own; have a Winchester measure peculiar to ourselves; a Kohla to which we are usually apt to turn. That a man shall have the spirit of his denomination within him is, however, praise and not dispraise, unless it narrow his views and degenerates into the cant of a party. It has been often asserted that we are the slaves of public opinion; it has been declared ("it was not an enemy that said it, else could we have borne it,") that "men who live to preach, must preach to live." It is a charge which is only partially, and not in its most galling sense, true. Every man according to his sphere is more or less amenable to, and influenced by, public opinion; the rector upon that of his squire; the Presbyterian upon that of his Kirk-session; the Congregational minister upon the men of piety and sagacity within his fold. But the common sense of our Christian communities is, usually, one of the surest safeguards against error; it is the Venice glass by which our poison can be most easily detected; and we believe it would be difficult to find, in any denomination—Oxford "Essays and Reviews" excepted—more ample illustrations of the free and outspoken than are presented in our own. The pulpit moulds the people far more than the people the pulpit; though both are, to a certain extent, related to each other. It may be that the former sometimes speaks in tones too formal and precise; it may be that it sometimes possesses too much of the rhetorical, in contra-distinction from the Saxon utterances of common life; but that is not generally the fault of the people who would fain change it if they could. We are accustomed to great freedom of debate, even in ordinary things. Questions which in some connexions would excite a storm may pass with us without ruffling our tempers. I do not say they always—or that we are always good-humoured; it would be well for us if we were. But as a whole we are not, I think, very litigious. We have not a little love and respect for each other, and are not a little proud of some of our best men; but they do not rule us. We dress ourselves before no religious standard; even the Declaration of Faith and Order made by our Union is not to us an Apostles' Creed; yet there is among us (may it never be less) a general and pervading uniformity in taste, in habits, in modes of thought and action, and in the doctrinal sentiments which form the staple of our religious teaching. I know that occasional outbursts may sometimes appear at variance with this; some of our brethren who seemed at first as if they would cry us down, have taken the general direction after a little while, though they do not always utter their palinodes in public; but—give them time, and it is wonderful how homogeneous, substances apparently the most contradictory, become after long contact. We do not exactly think alike, we never shall; but our differences are not usually our disgraces; they only produce a result similar to the binocular effect of the stereoscope, and give an air of reality to the objects which are before us. It is wonderful how much we have in common. Jealous of dictation, we are one in heart and action. Admission to one pulpit is, under ordinary circumstances, admission to all. "One is our Master, even Christ, and all we are brethren."

Reference was then made to the ancestry of Congregationalism and to the great names associated with it, though it could not boast a pure descent even from these. It had received at one time a great impulse from Calvinistic Wesleyanism, and would be none the worse now for a new and second awakening. Nevertheless if they wished to indulge in self-eulogy there was much that could be said of a favourable kind.

We could speak of our own principles as being none the less Apostolic because we are not, with wearisome iteration, always drumming upon that note. We could plead that not even the Thirty-nine Articles themselves set forth a purer Evangelical creed than we maintain, and that it has often been for Conformists to subscribe those Articles, and for Non-conformists to believe them. We could, with some just complacency, declare that we have not been prone to array ourselves in the garb of a mere denomination; that we do not pride ourselves upon our sectarianism, though we cannot altogether get rid of its opprobrium. We could assert that we have

always stood up—at least in later times—for spiritual liberty, "not using that word as a cloak for maliciousness, but as the servants of Christ." We could plead that we regard it as one of the special objects of our mission to plead for Christian individualism,—against what is now the fashion to call "Multitudinism,"—a convenient word for evading the Scriptural argument against national churches. We could venture to believe that we have endeavoured to cultivate the two correlative notions of *each* and of *all*; the *each* in personal responsibility—in individual action; the *all* in the fusing of the many *eachs* into a comprehensive whole; whose limbs are diverse, but whose heart is one; whose eye is Scriptural intelligence; whose ear is open and free inquiry; whose voice is truth; whose vital breath is piety; whose mantle is charity; whose home is heaven!

But, unless we have greatly misconceived our results, and have utterly failed in the objects of our mission, we have accomplished much more than this. The noblest aim of Congregationalists is to be useful; to be sound expositors of Scripture doctrine, and to translate that doctrine into the life of the world. Nor may we believe that in this we have been altogether unsuccessful. Not only has Puritan and Nonconformist theology been rich in the past, but it has contributed abundantly to the treasures of the present. It has instructed, and aroused, and warmed, and edified. Nor could we better estimate the service which modern Nonconformity has done to the modern Church of Christ than by using a simile drawn from that which Tertullian employed to indicate the effect of Christianity in ancient times. Severe indeed were the loss which the world and the Church would alike experience were the energy of Congregationalism withdrawn from the pulpit, or its agency from the press. Great were the deficiency did it assert no longer the benefits of untrammelled thought or of free speech. Deprived of it, Voluntaryism would lose one of its main stays, education one of its foremost adherents, missionary operations one of its most zealous promoters; whilst scarcely a benevolent society in our land would not be conscious that much of its vital influence and sustaining energy was hopelessly gone. Even those religious bodies most opposed to us would infallibly suffer as the village manufacture suffers from the cutting off of a considerable stream which supplies it. It would be "as when a standard-bearer fainteth."

It might be a question where Congregationalism could meet every exigency. Wanting a complete apparatus of action, Congregationalists were but a section of the Church—co-executors in the administration of the common spiritual property left to the Church by its departed Lord. But it was a question whether by any means Congregationalists could not employ their church action so as to become more efficient. After a reference to the importance of baptism as a means of training for spiritual life, and the expression of a doubt whether their differences on that subject justified the actual separation of Baptists and Independents, Mr. Miall proceeded to consider whether they could not learn something from the Wesleyans. Had Congregationalists made all the use warranted by their principles of the liberty of prophesying? They believed in a settled ministry. Had they given sufficient prominence to the *unsettled* ministry?

Where are there more men of intelligent piety, where more men of social influence, than we possess among ourselves? Why shall so many of them be kept standing to arms behind the walls of our ecclesiastical Quadrilateral, when they might be heading troops of skirmishers, and might lay the districts around them under spiritual contribution? I do not hold, as some do, that the obstacles to their employment arise mainly from the ministry. The difficulties arise from the fact that the best men do not always aspire to the van; and that they who should follow often desire to lead. It may be that the subject has not been always sufficiently pressed from the pulpit, where Presbyterian influences may sometimes prevail; but the real impediments lie with the members of our churches themselves. The harassing thoughts of business life, especially in a day when the machinery of our commerce is so complex, and has so many multiplying wheels, constitute, it may well be believed, the greatest practical embarrassment. But could we conceive of anything better calculated to neutralise the secularising influence of business life, or to cause the Church to read God's name where the world only reads their own, than that our "laymen" should regard themselves as called to be—in many important spheres, teachers of others? Even as it is, we have a few men (they need no praise of mine) whose voice is never heard without awakening a responsive echo. What if "all the Lord's servants were prophets, and the Lord would put his Spirit within them?" With how much more freedom of thought, with how much more practicalness of influence, are some of their brethren gifted than ourselves? The subject is forcing itself upon the public mind, and in the course of events its voice will be heard. The difficulties, which are granted, are only such as a calm and steadfast look will dissipate for ever. Were we, in this age of Sabbath schools, of Town Missions, of Bible Missionaries, and of every good work, only to urge upon our flocks that the time had come when they "ought to be teachers;" and were that summons responded to as it well might be, not even the wonderful energy of Wesleyanism itself, with its careful counterbalances, could produce an effect so wide as ourselves. The standing army is not enough for our wants; it is not large enough nor active enough to resist the mighty hosts by which we are invaded. The cry of the day is—in the Church as in the world,—"Form, riflemen, form!"

It might be a fair question whether they did not too jealously and carefully restrict the number of their church offices; for, though there was unquestionable Scripture rule for two appointments—the bishop and the deacon—though these were apparently the only permanent offices which were authorised by the apostolic model, though it might be remembered that the Church at Philippi had its bishops and deacons, still there were indications that in two churches, at least, of the New Testament these offices were either largely aided, or at least branched out into many distinct subdivisions. Perhaps also they needed more of the social element in their system—more "instructive social exercises during

the week" as well as a power which might enable them to take more enlarged action concerning the wants of the world, the ability to move—at least on great occasions—in concentrated action for a given time. On the subject of Christian liberality they might learn something from the Free Church of Scotland:—

During the sixteen years from the disruption, the Free Church of Scotland (numbering now about 250,000 members) has contributed 4,883,132*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, of which 1,536,163*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* were for the sustentation fund, and the fund for aged and infirm ministers. In the years 1858-9 the amount raised was 342,723*l.*, of which 126,282*l.* were for the sustentation fund, the supplementary fund, and the fund for aged and infirm ministers, and 216,441*l.* for general religious objects. The total amount collected for all purposes has been annually from 270,000*l.* to 360,000*l.* The yearly average contribution of each congregation is 363*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and of each member 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; but of these congregations only 162 are self-sustaining, so that the large churches must habitually give with great liberality to bring the average so high.

They had also something to learn from the Church of England—a body with which they often came unhappily into controversial collision, and never more strongly than at the present time. He quite agreed that all plans of comprehension had died, and would never live again.

And small reason have we to believe that those, who cannot eject from the fold of the Church men whom the whole bench of Bishops designate as heretics, can open a door of union for those who have been long regarded as vulgar Ishmaelites, lawless, impertinent, and proscribed; or could easily induce them to pass under the forks of a national system which some of them see to be injurious and from which all of them have been long severed.

But they need not regard the Church of England with rabid and unsparing censure, though their differences were wide.

Even if we could pass by the difficulties attendant on a liturgical form at all; even if we could believe that the wants of a Christian congregation could be met by any service which a Convocation could approve or a Parliamentary Church sanction; we could not join in the Catechism, nor the Baptismal Service, nor the Confirmation Service, nor the Communion Service, nor the Burial Service; we should feel that here there is too little, and there too much, and that ritualism is not religion. But we do not wonder that many points of that service are regarded by educated Christians with unforgotten admiration. We do wonder, indeed, at the facility with which many conform to that service as a whole, and especially that they thereby give their adhesion to a national system which is partial, unjust, and oppressive. Yet from the worship of their Church we have many things to learn, though she is apt to boast of her prayers too much as if they were exclusively her own. To some of them we, and all members of the Universal Church, have as much right as herself. But be that as it may, it is not well for us to ask whether the prayers of Ambrose, Chrysostom, and the Early Church—the prayers of confessors and reformers—organic elements of a former ecclesiastical world—may not indicate to us somewhat of that simple, holy, glowing, unworldly, and unworldly element of which we stand in need? Whether the perpetual recurrence, even of the most chastened phraseology, does not beget a spiritual inertness, may be well a matter of question; but could we not catch some of the spirit of the prayers without the evils of the formulary itself? Have not we ourselves forms of prayer, by no means of the first class either; phrases, possibly scriptural in themselves, but having the effect of unscripturalness from their very recurrence, and apt to hamper rather than aid devotion? And may we not well believe, that if, without seeking after any forms at all, we aimed at transmuting into our ordinary worship more of the spirit of the prayers—I will not say of the Church of England alone, but of the Church of Christ, as exhibited first in the Scriptures, and next in the devout utterances of all ages, we should confer a real benefit of those who come within our influence?

Congregationalists might be the better for the simpler forms of speech, and for the affectionateness and directness of appeal often shown by those from whom it was their unhappiness to differ.

And surely we should do injustice to the Church of England, especially at the present moment, did we not point with peculiar emphasis to the energy with which she is rousing herself to overtake the vast masses of spiritual destitution existing around us all. Whatever points in the representation of this destitution may seem to invite criticism, it becomes as to rejoice that the Establishment is descending from her own proud but untenable position, and is bent upon doing the work which she must perform unless she abjures her pretensions as a National Church; and which we all must perform if we would not forego the same of Christians. We have not been indifferent to this work; let our town missions, our congregational missions, our Sunday afternoon lectures to the working classes, our preaching in theatres, our meetings with cabmen, our midnight meetings—in all which we have borne our share with others—testify! But there is something surely in the voice which speaks to us from one of the recognised organs of the Establishment party, to awaken some responsive echo in our bosoms.

Apart from all considerations of expense, there is something in the aspect of handsome churches which seems, in the present state of public feeling, to repel the poor. They rarely enter such places, whether free seats are offered or not, except in very small numbers, and after a good deal of previous training in rooms of far more humble appearance. Surely, if we desire to overtake the masses, we must seek them on the ground where alone they appear to be approachable. Let us give them such buildings as they prefer; yet so construct and manage these buildings, as that, without any shock to the most fastidious, they may on fitting occasions become places of religious worship and instruction too, in the localities where they are planted, and to the very people who frequent them for secular purposes. Everywhere, in the east, in the south, in the north, in the west, build rooms so constructed that they may be made use of as schools in the mornings and evenings of week-days—as concert and lecture rooms on the



evenings of those days—as chapels or places of worship on Sundays and the great holidays of the Church, &c.

The Rev. JAMES HILL, of Clapham, the retiring Chairman of the Union, expressed his great admiration of the address to which they had listened. It had filled him with profound amazement. When he looked at the extent of literature, science, ecclesiastical history, and piety, that had been laid under tribute in the preparation of it, he confessed he was filled with astonishment. He was sure he expressed the sentiment of his brethren when he said that they all felt under a deep debt of gratitude to the chairman, and he had no doubt that that address going forth would be of considerable importance to our churches. With regard to Independence, the Independency of Dr. Owen had vastly more of Presbyterianism in it than they had. And it might be a question whether the omission of the portion of it which he would have introduced had not laid them open to a greater number of evils, and whether, if they had not a little more of that element amongst them, it would not secure them from those evils, and introduce among them a number of advantages that they did not at present enjoy. After referring to other topics suggested by Mr. Miall's address, Mr. Hill moved—

That the cordial thanks of this assembly be presented to the Rev. J. G. Miall, for the instructive and valuable address delivered from the chair, and that he be respectfully requested to place it at the disposal of the Committee, for public circulation, with the minutes of the session.

The Rev. ELIEZER JONES, of Ipswich, seconded the proposition.

The Rev. H. ALLON suggested that half-an-hour should be given to the discussion of some of the topics contained in the address. He thought the time of the session might be more profitably occupied in so doing than in hastening to the formal business. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. G. Smith would suggest that the discussion might be better entered upon on Friday. The resolution, with some slight alteration, was then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said he was very sensible of the undeserved honour which the brethren had done him in speaking so kindly of him and of his production. He thought he knew full well how much of it to attribute to that kindness, and how little to his own desert. ("No, no.") He had only to say that, with regard to the publication, he had no wish whatever that it should at all differ from other addresses in the form in which it went forth to the public, but of course would cheerfully consent to any determination respecting it at which the committee might arrive. (Cheers.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF VISITORS.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH introduced the following gentlemen as visitors:—The Rev. Daniel Harding, the representative of the Congregational Union of Ireland; the Rev. G. D. Cullen, of Leith, the representative of the Scottish Congregational Union; and George Hadfield, Esq., M.P.

#### THE REPORT.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH then read the annual (thirty-first) report. After a reference to the peace and unity that prevailed amongst the members of the Union, appropriate reference was made to the loss sustained by the death of the Revs. Dr. Legge, of Leicester, H. Addiscott, and Mr. Joseph Eccles, of Blackburn. The committee had taken part in the opposition to the proposed religious census—a struggle which woke up the slumbering energies of all classes of Protestant Dissenters. Other ecclesiastical topics are then glanced at—

It is much to be deplored that the majority in the House of Commons have since that time shown little inclination to advance in the direction wished for by the friends of religious freedom. On the contrary, a strong reactionary feeling appears to have set in with them, as they have summarily rejected several measures which had for their object the removal of unjust restrictions, and the breaking down of ecclesiastical monopolies. The insolent tone in which the claims of Nonconformists are commented on by the advocates of the dominant Church party, and the prejudiced and distorted views taken of our designs, are deeply to be lamented, and that as much on the account of others as on our own. Even the vexatious subject of Church-rates, which it was reasonably hoped was approaching a solution, appears to be thrown back, and is likely to become the occasion of protracted and bitter controversy; not, indeed, from the diminished number of abolition votes in the People's House, but from the strenuous and unwonted efforts put forth by mistaken partisans concerned to uphold this antiquated injustice. The time, however, will come when it must be settled, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of equity and peace, that the day will not be long delayed. Meanwhile we can afford to wait.

Impressed with the importance of procuring annual returns, not only of the numbers of the churches and pastors, but of the church members and hearers, the committee had communicated with the secretaries of all their county associations, asking them to secure, if possible, such returns in their own bounds, and offering any aid that could be rendered.

Several of the county associations have agreed to do this, and the hope is felt that gradually some approach may be made to the complete statistics of the Congregational churches throughout the kingdom. Our Welsh brethren have secured them from the whole of the Principality, and it is thought that they may be obtained from our English churches.

The recent formation of a London Congregational Association was then noticed, and the action of the Home Mission, Irish Evangelical and Colonial Societies. 4,000 copies of the Congregational Year Book for 1861 have been sold, and in the space of two years 120,000 copies of the New Congregational Hymn-book. Out of the funds of the Union the committee have been able to vote the sum of 400*l.* to the *Christian Witness* Fund for the relief of aged

and afflicted ministers; 200*l.* to the newly-formed Pastors' Retiring Fund, which has now reached the liberal amount of 20,000*l.*; and a further grant of 100*l.* to the Pastors' Insurance Aid Society. The next autumnal meeting would be held in Birmingham. Relative to 1862 it is said:—

Next year will be memorable in the annals of Nonconformity as the bicentenary of the ejection of two thousand noble confessors from the English Church. The committee are anxious that the event should be commemorated in a way that will suitably improve the great occasion, and they have appointed a sub-committee to consider how this may best be done. With this object in view, they have contemplated the place of meeting, and announce with much satisfaction that an earnest invitation is given by the pastors and churches of Ipswich that the autumnal meetings next year should be held among them. The committee anticipate a cordial reception from this meeting to that proposal.

The Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed a hope that they should not look to Presbyterianism for any improvement of their system:—

I think we have all the benefits of their Presbyterianism without some of the disadvantages it brings with it in the form in which they have it. Our Congregationalism is based, as we all know, upon the great principle of self-government, and I am quite sure that any attempt made to interfere, in any way, with the entire independence of our separate churches, for one evil it would cure there would be ten that it would create. (Loud cheers.) Let us keep to the old path as far as that is concerned. What we want, however, is the cultivation of more of the moral power that rests upon principles not peculiar to our Independency, but common to a Catholic Christianity. We want to know how to cultivate that moral power, so that whatever we may best do by means of large combinations, we should, as Congregationalists, feel that we are perfectly at liberty to do in that form. (Hear, hear.)

Presbyterianism was not English—Congregationalism was. But they were bound to flank their own system with all the moral elements which they felt entitled to use, both from the Word of God, from the principles of their common Christianity, and the feeling of their common brotherhood. "We are not bound by our Congregationalism any further than to secure to our churches the independency which we think belongs to them." (Cheers.) After dwelling upon the mission of Congregationalism, Dr. Vaughan concluded:—

I am getting to be now, I suppose, one of your fathers, and though I should rather some of my younger brethren were here on this platform speaking to you, yet they will not be the worse, perhaps, for finding than an old man's heart is not withered—(great cheering)—yes, and that those principles that were dear to him in his youth, and which he has advocated in his manhood, when he was a younger man than now, were never more precious to him than they are at this moment. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

The Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, was appointed Chairman of the Union for 1862.

#### ROMISH ENCROACHMENTS.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH read an elaborate report, drawn up by the Special Committee appointed at the autumnal meeting at Blackburn, in September last, in reference to the Encroachments of Romanism in England. The Rev. HENRY ROPER moved, and Mr. E. SWAINE seconded, the adoption of the report. The Rev. T. JAMES suggested that it ought to appear in the paper that Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, as well as Romanists, received money from the State in some of the British colonies. After some discussion, Mr. MORLEY said he regretted that in Committee on the previous evening it had been resolved to omit from the report a passage relative to the grants given by the State to Roman Catholic schools, and proposed its reinsertion. It was as follows:—

Large sums of money are annually voted by Government to Roman Catholic educational institutions. The Treasury payments to Roman Catholic reformatories for 1859 amount to 10,707*l.*, and in the same year the grants by the Committee of Privy Council on Education were 36,259*l.*, and which exceeded those of the previous year by more than 10,000*l.* In the course of the ten years Roman Catholic Schools have been admitted to Government support, they have received from the public Treasury 148,731*l.*

(Hear, hear.) That was simply a matter of fact, and ought not to be kept out of the report. He understood the reason for its omission—namely, that there were a few members of the Union who received Government grants for their schools; but the great majority did not, and no inference against them need to be drawn from the facts stated, though he was himself clearly of opinion that Roman Catholics were as much entitled to a share in the public funds for their schools as any other denomination. But, in fact, they ought all to be excluded. A vast deal of mischief was being done to the people by the present system, which he deeply regretted should derive the least countenance from a single Congregationalist. The Rev. A. REED seconded the motion for the reinsertion of the passage, which, after a brief discussion, was unanimously agreed to, and the report was remitted back to the Committee to amend and complete.

#### PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

The time having far advanced, Dr. FERGUSON refrained from reading a paper on this subject, but it was stated that the sum now obtained amounted to 21,000*l.*, and that a contribution from Wales, now on its way, would swell the fund to 25,000*l.*

#### CHURCH-RATES, &c.

A great part of the assembly then adjourned to Radley's Hotel, where some two hundred ministers and gentlemen dined together. After dinner the toast, "Her Majesty the Queen," was given from the chair, and heartily responded to with cheers, and the singing, of course, of the National Anthem.

Mr. S. MORLEY then moved the following resolution:—

That this assembly, in view of the vigorous attempts now made to perpetuate Church-rates, or to effect a compromise, earnestly entreats its friends throughout the kingdom at once to use such influence with the Liberal Members of their various counties, cities, and boroughs as may tend to frustrate the designs of the advocates of these obnoxious rates, and effect the total and immediate abolition of an impost so unscriptural and unjust in its character, and so detrimental to the peace and harmony of the community.

After referring to the pamphlet of Mr. Bennett, he said:—When he found a clergyman of the Establishment taking this ground, he felt positively ashamed of those who would submit to a compromise. There were indications in the present day which should rejoice the hearts of all earnest men, and he felt thankful to be amongst the number of those who were determined boldly to assert the principle of religious freedom. It was manifest in various ways that the special truths advocated by Dissenters were spreading. There were fifty Churchmen now asking what was really meant by the separation of Church and State for every one that made the inquiry ten years ago, and not a few of them were prepared to accept the testimony. Some of them, indeed, were ready enough to charge anti-State Churchmen with intending "confiscation," which they did not mean. (Hear, hear.) But others were willing to inquire from intelligent Dissenters what they were really aiming at; and hence they were loudly called upon to be prepared to give a reason for the position they had assumed. Especially let the ministers of their congregations instruct the young people in Nonconformist principles, many of whom had been left in deplorable ignorance regarding them. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that during the next year there would be a general determination come to by the Congregationalists to put the great religious aspects of the separation of Church and State clearly before the public. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. R. ASHTON, in seconding the resolution, urged the importance of promptitude in acting upon the resolution, because the final battle of the session would be fought on the 5th of June; and he expressed a hope that the members of the Union would not be ashamed of their friends of the Liberation Society, but unite with them in demanding perfect religious and civil liberty for the people.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

After some remarks from the Revs. Mr. BROMLEY and Mr. ANTONY, of Frome,

Dr. HALLEY observed, upon a remark made by Mr. Morley that he was for the "confiscation" of Church property, if by that term was meant the giving of it back to the nation.

The Rev. T. BINNEY, who was loudly called for, said he differed from Dr. Halley on this, that instead of waiting for the separation of Church and State to put property into the hands of the nation, he maintained that it was there now. (Cheers.) He was disposed to think that Mr. Bennett and his friends advocated the abolition of Church-rates upon the principle that if the people ceased to pay these rates they by that act gave up the property to them. But that would certainly not be the case. (Cheers.) The Church buildings would still belong to the nation. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

#### ITALIAN EVANGELISATION.

The Rev. W. LEGGE, of Reading, submitted the following sentiment:—

Civil and religious liberty in Italy, and throughout the Continent of Europe. Success to all institutions aiming to promote this sacred cause, and especially to the Evangelical Continental Society, now under the direction of our Parisian friend and brother, the Rev. John Shedlock.

In speaking to the sentiment, Mr. Legge expressed warm sympathy with the people of Italy, and urged upon the Congregational churches of England the duty of contributing largely to the Evangelical Continental Society, which was so well adapted to help on the work of Christian instruction in Italy at the present time.

On Friday, the Union sat with closed doors.

#### CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, London, for the purpose of promoting the cause of voluntary and religious education. Mr. S. Morley in the chair.

The report of the past year's operations stated that 86 reports had been received from male teachers and 103 from female teachers, by which it appeared that the average attendance of children in schools conducted by the former was 7,652, by the latter, 7,170. Allowing for schools from which no reports had been received, and for irregular attendance, the total number of children under instruction was about 18,000. There were at present 42 students at Homerton College, and 33 who had completed their course there during the year had been appointed to schools. The model and practising schools had been conducted with great efficiency. The average number in attendance was 592. The fees received amounted to 463*l.* 10*s.*, and 120*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* had been paid by the scholars for books and materials. The present income of the Board was about 1,400*l.* A sum of 31*l.* 4*s.* had been given or collected by teachers trained at the college. The report referred at much length to the report of the Education Commissioners, the conclusions of which it found fault with. It appeared from the balance-sheet of receipts and expenditure of the training schools that there was a balance of 25*l.*, and on the whole receipts and expenditure a balance of 148*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

The CHAIRMAN said the report was an encouragement to proceed with the work in which they were



engaged. With regard to the training-school, they had in operation a plan by which upwards of 600 children received an education equal to that given in any other school of the kingdom, and produced a slight amount of income over and above the cost. (Hear, hear.) They had always felt that the work of education was a practical work, and that whilst they earnestly contended on other points for principles which they deemed to be sound, they were all prepared to promote and stimulate the thorough and efficient training of teachers, as well as encourage and carry on schools, in all parts of the country where their influence could reach. In training 40 young men and women for the exceedingly important position of teachers in schools, they were making a substantial annual contribution to the progress of education throughout the country. The training-school at Homerton, where 600 children were in constant attendance, was not only a benefit to the country generally, but especially in the neighbourhood where their peculiar work lay. They were never better prepared to keep up the testimony they offered to the country—namely, that no education was of substantial advantage without the religious element; and that being the case, they were strongly of opinion that Government could not touch the subject without in the long run doing more harm than good. He admitted that a great stimulus had been given to the work of education by the Committee of Council, but the cause would suffer in the end by the continued action of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Until they got the evidence which was taken by the commissioners, and which was very voluminous, it would, perhaps, be hardly fair to give a distinct utterance about the report. (Hear, hear.) He read that document with deep regret. It appeared to unsettle everything and to settle nothing. It, however, bore evidence to a state of education in the country which they might well refer to with great satisfaction. Lord Brougham declared at one time that he would be satisfied if one in eight of the population was found to be at school; but it appeared from this report that one in every seven of the people was at school. It appeared that they stood at the head of all the countries of Europe in point of education, with the exception of Prussia; and with regard to Prussia, Lord Shaftesbury stated that he had reason to doubt the accuracy of the Prussian statistics. He thought the numbers of scholars there were more on paper than in reality. The mode of dealing with religious education recommended by the commissioners was most unsatisfactory. As to the school-rate recommended by the commissioners, he was decidedly opposed to it. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in alluding to this part of the subject, said that if a borough or county rating for educational purposes were made compulsory, it would give rise to more vexation than ever existed on account of Church-rates. The commissioners had not said one word of the independent efforts of the people on behalf of education. Lord J. Russell stated that 1,000,000L. had been given in pence by parents in this country for the education of their children. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of Shaftesbury advised the Church of England not to ask for any assistance from the Committee of Council, as by so doing they would have to submit occasionally to objectionable restrictions. That was the principle acted on by this society. He thought they had room to congratulate themselves on their past success and future prospects, and trusted the society would receive that amount of support which it so richly deserved. (Applause.)

Mr. THOMAS BARNES, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, said it required no support from him, as it carried with it its own recommendation. The education grant, which a few years ago was 300,000L., now reached the sum of 800,000L. It was quite time that a stop should be put to grants of money for this purpose. The education of the people ought to remain in the hands of the people instead of coming to them from a central authority. He objected also to indiscriminate grants to all denominations. The Roman Catholics would use the grant for the propagation of their own peculiar system, under the pretence of education. He did not believe that subsidies had ever done much good, and he felt confident the country was paying too much, and needlessly, for the education they received. (Hear, hear.)

ALFRED ROOKER, Esq., of Plymouth, seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The Rev. WM. ROBERTS, of Southampton, then moved:—

That this meeting relies with confidence on the principles maintained by the Congregational Board of Education as most consistent with social justice, the rights of conscience, the freedom of religious and secular instruction, and the self-relying spirit of the population. That as the system administered by the Privy Council has been proved to involve enormous expense, and, though having under its care only about one-third of the public elementary schools, to have become almost unmanageable by the central office, and to have failed in securing the practical results which might reasonably be expected, the opposition made to this system is fully vindicated. That, as a minority of the Commissioners of the recent Education Commission were of opinion that governmental interference with education might be safely and wisely discontinued, whilst some who have held office under the Privy Council recommend that the present grants should be placed on a slowly expiring scale, and education left by degrees to the independent efforts of the people, and a majority of the commissioners propose large alterations in the existing system, it is incumbent on the friends of voluntary and religious education to offer a firm opposition to arrangements which are open to the same objection as the scheme now in operation, and to prosecute with unabated zeal the work in which they have for the past seventeen years been engaged.

THOMAS E. PLINT, Esq., of Leeds, seconded the motion, and it was approved of.

On the motion of the Rev. J. PARKER, seconded by Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, of Bristol, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting entertains a deep conviction that the training of the young ought to involve religious instruction, and can only be satisfactorily conducted by persons who have been

led by the highest motives to adopt the profession of teaching. It would urge on all the teachers who have been trained by the Board to cherish a deep sense of the importance of their office and responsibilities.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

On the 3rd of May, a first application of the principle of the absolute separation between Church and State, which Count Cavour lays down as the basis of his policy, received the sanction of the Chamber of Deputies. A letter from Turin of that date says:—

"I have already told you that the Government had decided on reforming the laws relative to national fetes, so as to do without the co-operation of the clergy, and not to be obliged to make arrests *en masse* of bishops and archbishops as had to be done last year on the occasion of the fete of the Constitution. A bill abolishing that fete and ordering another in commemoration of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy was presented some time back by M. Minghetti, the Minister of the Interior. It was discussed to-day, and in spite of the opposition of M. Chiaves and M. Boggio, who objected to separating religious ordinances from a national ceremony, was passed almost unanimously. In the course of the debate, M. Minghetti made similar declarations to those of the President of the Council, in his reply to the interpellations on the affairs of Rome. He even recommended the Parliament to regard the bill as a step towards the separation of Church and State, and he declared that the Government would endeavour to obtain that separation in all cases. He also prayed the deputies to sanction that principle, if only to cut short the malevolent insinuations of the Ultramontanes that the Government would not act up to its declarations. By what has taken place this day, it will be seen that the Cabinet is determined to carry out its liberal project.

(From the Daily News.)

In truth, the policy proclaimed by the Italian Government is nothing less than an absolute separation of Church and State. They propose to the Catholic hierarchy, on the one hand, a final relinquishment of Papal claims upon the city and territory of Rome, and of all clerical pretensions to immunity from civil jurisdiction; on the other hand, perfect liberty to the Church in the management of its own affairs, without any interference on the part of the State. The Article of the Italian Constitution which declares the Catholic religion to be the religion of the State would remain intact, though the abolition of the temporal supremacy might perhaps result in a reform of the internal organisation of the Church, and in the purification of its moral and spiritual life. The principle of perfect freedom of worship would be conspicuously acknowledged by the removal of every vestige of an exclusive State patronage of the Church, instead of making it, as in England, an establishment of the State. The grand experiment of a complete separation of the civil from the religious authority would then be tried on such a scale as never was seen in the world before. Instead of the State being, as it is in America, confronted by a hundred conflicting sects, it would stand in the capital of united Italy face to face with the vast corporation of the Catholic clergy having their own government and discipline, with perfect freedom of voluntary action, and with the support of the vast majority of the people. Italian statesmen, it seems, have more faith in the good sense of their countrymen and in the principles of constitutional freedom than ultramontanist agitators in their pretended "ideal." They do not fear the consequences of removing all restrictions or injunctions now imposed by law on the clergy. It is in this establishment of perfect religious liberty, which is the first condition of Protestantism, that we, as Protestant Englishmen, may be permitted to feel a lively interest, because it is the first condition of a successful endeavour after truth and peace.

UNIVERSITY HONOUR.—The Senate of the University of Glasgow have unanimously conferred the degree of LL.D. on the Rev. George Turner, an alumnus of the University, who has been during twenty years a missionary in Polynesia.

PROFESSOR JOWETT.—In a convocation at Oxford, on Tuesday, a vote in favour of raising the stipend of the Regius Professorship of Greek—now held by the Rev. B. Jowett—to 400L., was rejected by ninety-one to seventy. A vote in favour of a similar stipend for the Law Professorship was negatived by ninety-six to fifty-nine.

IMPOLICY OF TIMIDITY.—Recent proceedings in Parliament have shown that Nonconformists have nothing to gain by timidity and half-heartedness, whilst they have nothing to hope except from their own exertions. The time is coming when every politician in the country will have to take a side and stand on these ecclesiastical questions.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—From the commencement of the session to May 2, there have been presented to the House of Commons 11,913 petitions, signed by 859,966 persons. For the "Reformation of the Church of England," one signature; against the Church-rates Abolition Bill, 223,330 signatures; for alteration of the law of Church-rates, 10,146; for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, 196,955; against, 27,324; Roman Catholics complaining of persecution, 41,386.

M. GUIZOT AND THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—"The difference which has arisen," says *Galvani*, "between the French Protestants and M. Guizot on account of his language in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, seems to be assuming a wider range. Now that the first general astonishment excited by M. Guizot's words has somewhat subsided,

individual acts of displeasure begin to show themselves, which will probably end in forcing M. Guizot to resign the post he holds as president of the two great Protestant bodies, the 'Société Biblique' and the 'Société pour l'Instruction Primaire Protestante.'"

JOHANNES RONGE.—After twelve years of exile, Johannes Ronge, the founder of the Neo-Catholic (anti-Papal) movement, has returned to Breslau, where thousands crowded together to listen to his sermons. Fresh vigour has been imparted to the community since his arrival in matters of church and school. It is reported that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Breslau had tried to induce the president of police to prevent Ronge from publicly speaking; but the chief of the police did not think himself warranted at present so to do.

#### Religious Intelligence.

THE SATURDAY SERVICES FOR THE UPPER CLASSES.—The *Advertiser* reports that there was again a crowded audience at Willis's Rooms last Saturday, when the address was delivered by Mr. S. Blackwood. Our contemporary says:—"Mr. Blackwood addressed his aristocratic audience at great length, and with deep earnestness of manner, while his expositions of scriptural truth were equally characterised by the soundness of their views and their practical bearings on men's happiness here and their bliss hereafter." The last of the series of addresses will be delivered next Saturday.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES.—The Victoria Theatre, situated among the dense population of Lambeth, continues to be opened for preaching every Sunday, though the services held during the winter at several other theatres have been closed. The Rev. J. C. Ryle (rector of Helmingham), preached at the Victoria on Sunday evening. There was a very large attendance. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., gave out the first hymn, and read Luke xiv., and Mr. Ryle preached from v. 17, "Come, for all things are now ready." The congregation was most attentive and consisted unmistakably of the class for whom Special Services are designed. Many were in tears during part of the sermon, which was a most clear and simple exhibition of the Gospel. A considerable number remained after the sermon for prayer. The people joined very heartily in the singing. The series will terminate next Sunday evening, when the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel will preach. At St. James's Hall the afternoon service was conducted by the Rev. W. Brook; that in the evening by the Rev. Thos. Jones.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—This till recently distracted church was on Sunday crowded by an attentive congregation, to hear a sermon from Rev. J. C. Ryle, for the local District Visiting Society. He delivered an impressive discourse from John i. 29, "Behold the Lamb of God," &c. Under the auspices of the Evangelical curate in charge, the church has quite a changed aspect, and is now crowded every Sunday.

HALES-OWEN.—The Rev. Thomas Hall, of Harts-hill, near Atherstone, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the Pastorate of the Congregational Church in this town, and purposes commencing his labours the second Sabbath in June.

SUTTON-IN-CRAVEN.—The Rev. W. E. Archer, after thirteen years' happy connexion with the Baptist Church in Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, has received and accepted the united and earnest invitation of the Baptist Church, Sutton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, to become their pastor, and enters upon the duties of his new charge on the second Sunday in this month.

#### Correspondence.

##### CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having observed in the *Nonconformist* an advertisement respecting the Jubilee year of the Congregational School, soliciting the assistance of the public, to enable the committee to enlarge and improve the premises so as to fit them for the accommodation of a larger number of children, I forwarded a trifle to the secretary for that purpose. Some time having elapsed, and hearing nothing more of the alteration or the "Jubilee Fund," I took the liberty of making an inquiry of one of the officials, and was surprised to hear that the good intention of the promoters had been delayed by a want of the necessary funds. I could not forbear expressing my surprise at such an announcement, which, if true, as I have every reason to believe it to be, is far from creditable to the Congregational body, and reflects especially, if it is not treasonable to say so, upon the pastors of opulent churches. It seems to me that the Congregational School is an institution which possesses peculiar claims upon their regard and affection; it is well conducted, economically managed, and admirably adapted to the practical benefit and relief of those ill-paid, yet hard-working servants of God who minister to poor flocks in the rural districts of England and Wales. Any person who subscribes to this charity will readily concur with me in the statement that it is a matter of extreme regret to those who possess a spark of Christian sympathy to see that generally only two or three cases can be elected out of the large number who are so anxiously seeking admission for their children to the educational advantage of this institution. May we not, Sir, take a lesson from the world in this matter? Look at the public-house keepers, the bakers, the butchers, and other secular callings, and see how liberally they support the charities which appeal peculiarly to them for assistance. If an appeal were made to any of these sections of the commercial public for help to erect a new wing to any of their buildings, how soon would the amount be secured. Can it be possible then, that such an institution as the Congregational



School, which is now soliciting only some ten or twelve hundred pounds to enable the committee greatly to increase its usefulness and efficiency, shall be allowed to struggle in this enterprise without the sympathy and support of those influential ministers and their flocks who more than any others should feel a deeply pervading interest in the welfare of their poorer brethren? I trust that I shall soon see in your columns another advertisement, acknowledging many liberal donations from kindly, feeling souls, and that this well-intentioned work and labour of love and charity may prosper exceedingly and be speedily completed.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

### Anniversary Meetings.

#### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday forenoon. Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., presided, and on the platform were Sir Culling Eardley, Bart.; Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. Kerahaw, M.P.; Mr. C. E. Mudie, Mr. E. Swaine, Mr. J. Snow; the Rev. Drs. Campbell, Weir, Brown, Massie, Hugh Allen, Lockhart, Davis; and the Revs. E. Manning, Newman Hall, J. Pearsall, John Stoughton, T. Binney, C. Dukes, J. Beazley, J. Graham, G. Lumaden, A. Reed, G. Smith, H. Allon, L. V. Mummery, J. H. Wilson, W. Tyler, &c. The proceedings were commenced by singing, and prayer by the Rev. J. Beazley, late of Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr. EDWARD BAINES, who occupied the chair, then rose, and was loudly cheered by the meeting. In a speech of some length, he advocated the claims of the society. He said it was the duty of every Christian to spread the Gospel to the utmost possible extent, and there were three reasons why England should pre-eminently stand forward in this great work. The first reason was our vast colonial empire and our universal commerce; the second was our unequalled moral power and material wealth, and the third was the unparalleled spiritual blessings we enjoyed. In gratitude for these benefits we were under an obligation to spread the light of the Gospel, in order that God's glory might be promoted and the salvation of men secured. (Applause.) He loved the society for the singleness of its objects, and for the unsectarian and unworldly way by which it sought to secure them. It had worked in harmony with other societies established for the same noble purpose. (Applause.) Mr. Baines specially dwelt upon the labours of this society in South Africa, the West Indies, India, and China. He was rejoiced to hear that the directors intended to send to the two last-named empires this year no less than fifteen new missionaries, and that that society had had the great and distinguished honour to have translated in two separate editions the Holy Scriptures into the language of that empire, thus bringing it within the reach of one-half of the human family. (Cheers.) But he felt forced to utter one word on this subject.

I detest from my very heart and soul much of the conduct which has characterized, not the missionaries, but the political and the commercial conduct of this country with regard to China. I look on the opium traffic as a detestable and a cursed trade, the effect of which it will take ages to remove. (Cheers.) I also regard with considerable distrust many of the Governmental agencies and actions which have led to the opening of that country to the Gospel. (Hear, hear.) We have much to deplore—(Hear, hear)—although we were not altogether in the wrong, and notwithstanding others were also in the wrong, yet there was an amount of evil doing on our part for which we have reason to blush; and surely those who entertain these opinions are bound to the utmost extent of their power to offer compensation by endeavouring to confer the blessings of salvation on that land and the high privileges which accompany the boon.

Mr. Baines then remarked that the career of the society had been glorious, but it had not been altogether without reverses. They had, however, been overruled for good. He concluded by observing that in America the sin of slavery had been visited with the awful retribution of civil war. It was not improbable, he said, that the American missionaries in all parts of the world might, under the circumstances of their country, not receive their ordinary support, and that they might appeal to the society for assistance. If this should prove to be the case, he hoped a liberal response would be made to their appeal. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. H. ALLON read the sixty-seventh annual report, owing to the indisposition of Dr. Tidman, arising from a severe cold. Last year the sums, supplementary to the ordinary income, were 22,500*l.*—this year only 10,000*l.* The total ordinary income for 1860-61 is 59,252*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* From Missionary Stations, 15,976*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; total, 75,228*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The following are the special contributions:—for the extension of missions in India, 1,648*l.* 1*s.*; for the extension of missions in China, 2,558*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; for the relief of sufferers from famine in Southern India, 877*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; for repairs and outfit of the John Williams, 5,050*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; making a grand total of 85,363*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Expenditure:—home payments, 66,084*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; raised and appropriated at the Mission Stations, 15,115*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; total, 81,199*l.* 5*s.* The report went on to refer to the refitting and departure of the John Williams last November, on her fifth voyage with five new missionaries to Polynesia. She was shortly expected at Australia. The Rev. Joseph Mullins, after rendering valuable assistance to the society and to the cause of missions generally, during his visit to England, returned with his family to Calcutta in the month of September, accompanied by the Rev. J. E. Payne and the Rev. George Shrewsbury, the former

appointed to Calcutta, and the latter to Berhampore. They safely reached their destination on the 20th of December, and forthwith entered on the duties of their respective missions. The Rev. R. C. Mather returned to India in November last. During his sojourn in England he had the satisfaction of carrying the whole of the Sacred Volume through the press. During the latter part of the year, two of our devoted and experienced missionaries from Polynesia have also been engaged in similar labours by the Committee of the British and Foreign Society—the Rev. Dr. Turner in superintending the printing of the revised edition of the Samoan Bible, and the Rev. Alexander Chisholm in rendering like service with the revised edition of the Scriptures in Tahitian. The funds of the Bible Society will ultimately be relieved of all the expenses connected with these Polynesian Versions. The Rev. J. H. Budden, now in this country, is engaged in carrying through the press five works in Urdu and Hindostanee—a most valuable contribution to the Vernacular Christian literature of the many millions of North-Western India. The committee of the Religious Tract Society have generously assisted Mr. Budden by a grant of half the expense of printing his several volumes. The missionary students have increased from 22 to 36, six having gone forth to their fields of labour. It is hoped the number may be increased to 40—"a number barely sufficient to supply the vacancies occasioned in the present band of labourers by disease, old age, and death; and to enable the directors to fulfil their engagements of sending forth an increased number of evangelists, more especially to India and China." The directors hope that in the course of the ensuing autumn six of the missionary brethren now in England will return with renovated strength and energy to their several fields of labour in the East, and that they will be accompanied by at least fifteen new labourers for India and China. The present number of the society's European agents is 153, of whom 27 are connected with the several missions in the South Pacific, 19 labour in the West Indies, 37 in South Africa, 18 in China, and 52 in India.—The report next refers to the various fields of labour occupied by the society. At Travancore, next to that of the mission in Tinnevely, the strongest and most promising of any in Southern India, cholera in its most fearful form, and in a period incredibly short, swept away thousands of the people, of whom about 1,500 were connected with our several mission stations; and while those who just escaped its fatal power were still emaciated and helpless, the pestilence was followed by dearth and famine, and multitudes have been reduced to beggary, starvation, and the grave. Towards their relief 870*l.* had been specially contributed, and 1,000*l.* had been spent in advance of subscriptions hoped for. "Of these Tamil sufferers upwards of 18,000 have renounced idolatry, and placed themselves under Christian teachers, of whom about 1,200 are in membership with our mission churches."—The failure of the attempt to establish a mission to the Makololo in Central Southern Africa is then described at some length. This charge was committed to the Rev. Holloway Helmore, with Messrs. Price and Mackenzie as fellow labourers; and with the mournful result with which our readers are already acquainted. Long before their arrival at their destination they encountered great hardships; of these the chief were the want of water for themselves and their oxen. At length, after enduring innumerable difficulties and privations for seven months, they arrived on the 14th of February, 1860, at Linyanti, the residence of the chief Sekeletu.

"The King," writes Mr. Price, "was said to be out hunting, and was not likely to return for two days. However, on the morrow, a fine fat ox was sent to us for slaughter, and on the third day Sekeletu himself, accompanied by an immense number of his people, came to see us, bringing presents of beer."

"Nothing had been seen or heard of Dr. Livingstone, and therefore we had a consultation as to what we should do. Sekeletu refused to allow us to remove elsewhere, or even to point out a healthy place where we could settle down and wait for the Doctor, but proposed that we should live with him. This proposition was of necessity accepted, and we began forthwith to build temporary houses. Mr. H. preached in the King's Kotla on the first Sunday, and also on the morning of the second."

Thus far, although disappointed by the non-arrival of Dr. Livingstone, and grieved by the refusal of the Chief to allow them to seek a salubrious spot for the mission, the missionaries were sustained by hope, and forthwith commenced their work of mercy among the people.

"But now," says Mr. Price, writing to the sister of Mr. Helmore, "begins a dark, very dark chapter in the history of the Makololo Mission, than which, perhaps, there are not many darker in the history of Christian Missions. In the course of about a week we were all laid low, but more especially Mr. and Mrs. Helmore, the four children, and all our servants; but through the great mercy of God Mrs. Price and myself were still able to move about a little, although with great difficulty. We were able to attend a little upon our dear friends the Helmore, neither of whom could hardly move a limb. As I was going round one evening to see if they were all comfortable, I found the four children lying on a bed on the outside of the tent, and Mrs. H. by the side of the bed on a cushion. They were all asleep. I felt their foreheads, &c.; at last I came to dear little Henry: he was cold—he had just slept the sleep of death. I immediately went and informed his father, who was lying in the tent. He told me I had better not tell Mrs. H. till the morning. I took the child into the tent and wrapped up the body in a piece of carpeting, and engaged men to prepare a grave, that we might bury him the next morning. He was buried by the side of Malatsi, my wagon-driver, who had died

a few days previously. When it was told Mrs. H. she took no notice whatever, although it was her dear, precious little Henry. This was on the 7th of March; on the 9th our own dear little baby died. On the 11th Selina Helmore died, and on the same day Thabi of Lekatlong. On the 12th Mrs. H. died. Mr. H. had some conversation with her before she expired. She said she had no desire to live—her work was done, and she wished to go home to Jesus. After that, Mr. H. and Lizzie and Willie improved considerably, until about the middle of April, when Mr. H. paid a visit to Sekeletu in the town, and came back very tired and feeling very unwell. From that time he became worse and worse, and on Friday afternoon, April 20th, he fell into a kind of sleep, and remained in that state of unconsciousness for about thirty-five hours, and then, on the night of Saturday, breathed his last.

"All these I wrapped up and consigned coffinless to the silent tomb with my own hands, with the exception of my own child, which died in the arms of its mother, whilst she sat by my bedside as I lay helpless from fever. Never have I seen so much Christian courage, patience, and zeal for Christ's cause displayed as in Mr. and Mrs. H., amidst all they suffered both on the journey and at the Makololo.

"When we saw that Mr. H. was becoming seriously ill, we endeavoured to get him to give us some instructions as to how we should manage with the two dear children and his goods. But alas! it was too late; he had in a great measure lost his power of speech, and it was only by putting a direct question to him that we could understand anything, for he could not say any more than just yes or no. One thing he particularly desired me to do was to take his children to Cape Town and see them safely on board ship for England."

From this scene of pestilence and death the solitary missionary and his devoted wife prepared to depart, as the only means of saving their own lives and the lives of the little orphans intrusted to their care. By the last African mail, letters to the directors arrived from Mr. Price, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Moffat, dated Kuruman, Feb. 20, where they had all just arrived after their long and trying journey. That of Mr. Price confirms the several statements already given of the sufferings and losses at Linyanti, and supplies the strongest proofs of the unprincipled and cruel conduct of the chief. Mr. Mackenzie, being unable to accompany Messrs. Helmore and Price, started from Kuruman with his wife and infant in May, 1860, and after sore trials reached Linyanti, where they found Sekeletu, the chief, much disappointed at the long-delayed return of Dr. Livingstone with the party of his subjects by whom he was accompanied in the year 1855 from Linyanti to Tette. About four months after the decease of our lamented friends, Dr. Livingstone arrived at Linyanti, and heard for the first time of these mournful events, and on his return to the east he wrote the following letter to the Foreign Secretary, dated Chicova, Zambesi, Nov. 10, 1860:—

My Dear Sir,—On reaching the country of the Makololo in August last I learnt to my very great sorrow that our much esteemed and most worthy friends the Helmore had been cut off by fever, after a very short residence at Linyanti. Having been unexpectedly detained in the lower parts of this river until May last, my much-longed-for opportunity of visiting the upper portion was effected only by performing a march on foot of more than six hundred miles; and then I was too late to render that aid which I had fondly hoped to afford. The poignancy of my unavailing regret is not diminished by remembering that at the very time when our friends were helplessly perishing, we were at a lower and much more unhealthy part of the river, and curing the complaint so quickly, that in very severe cases the patient was able to resume his march on foot, a day or so after the operation of the remedy. It was first found effectual in the cases of my own children, and an English party at Lake Ngami, in 1850, and has been successful in every case of African fever met with since, without causing loss of strength to the patient. Aware how readily one may deceive himself as to the effect of particular remedies, I said little about more than it stated towards the end of the "Missionary Travels." The ample experience of this expedition seems to warrant speaking of its value more positively. The medicines employed are common ones, but used in a way which many believe ought not to be attempted without certain preliminary measures. I take the liberty of enclosing the prescription.

From all I could learn, the Makololo took most cordially to Mr. Helmore. They wished to become acquainted with him—a very natural desire—before removing to the highlands, and hence the delay which ended so fatally. Had his life been spared a little longer, there is no doubt but that a promising Mission would have been established. He told the people, subsequently to the death of his wife, that "nothing would prevent him from going and doing his duty whither he had been sent. Whoever did, he would never turn back from his work." This I have learned from my present Makololo companions; and I hope that the same spirit may animate the members of the Society that sent him.

Our course for part of the way lay along the north bank of the Zambesi, above the Kafue. The country on both banks literally teems with people. There, at a month's distance from Mosolekatse, we heard the message of the Missionaries to that chief to abstain from deeds of blood, and all were anxious to know if Sekeletu would give heed to similar words of peace. Turning westward, and ascending some 2,000 feet to near the base of a mountain called Tabacheu, we breathed the clear cold air of the highlands. In that magnificent country, where we actually saw hoar-frost and a little ice, we had hoped that a mission might have been formed, and those influences put in operation which alone can produce peace on the earth. There being no more communication between Tette and Linyanti than between London and Timbuctoo, we had till then anticipated the pleasure of meeting with our friends, and had no foreboding that, instead, we should stand by their graves at Linyanti. The Makololo are quite ready to remove. They are perishing themselves, and should they not depart from these lowlands soon, they will break up as a tribe. A town is to be formed this year by way of experiment, and my present com-



panions are instructed not to come back to Linyanti, but on our going to the Kafue to send a message that we have arrived there, and the whole tribe will come. This arrangement is by the Chief himself.

We examined the whole river below the falls, by dropping down from Sinamane's in canoes; and I have no doubt that an ordinary steamer could ascend while the river is in flood. While in the lower part of the river, we had no news to communicate about the country in which you are specially interested; hence the silence of Yours affectionately,

(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The directors of the society pay a cordial tribute to the character and devotion of Mr. Helmore, and to the success of his previous labours amongst the Bechuana, 400 of whom he rescued, by the grace of God, from the deepest misery of heathenism, to Christianity. Messrs. Price and Mackenzie were ready to renew the mission to the Makololo should it be deemed advisable. This calamity had awakened much sympathy at Cape Town. Their friends generously projected a mission into the interior in search of the missionaries, and to render them, should they be found, such assistance as their trying circumstances required. With this view, a public subscription was commenced, headed by the Governor, Sir George Grey, with a contribution of 25*l*. These contributions, with any additions received from the interior, are now to be applied towards repairing the heavy losses sustained by the disastrous mission to Linyanti. The report states that the introduction of the Gospel to the Matabels on the south of the Zambesi has been attended with cheering indications of the Divine favour and protection. The powerful and arbitrary chieftain Mosalekate, though capricious and selfish, has manifested much kindness to the missionaries; and notwithstanding that now he more fully comprehends their primary object in the religious instruction of his people, and although he has had proofs of their fidelity in rebuking his superstition and his vices, yet the proofs of his good will have been increased. If the information acquired by Mr. Thomas prove correct, the course from the south to the north of the Zambesi will not only be practicable, but at certain seasons of the year may be accomplished within seven or eight days. Should, therefore, the confident expectations of Dr. Livingstone be well founded, and Sekeletu and his people actually remove to the higher country, a door of entrance may hereafter be thus found for the heralds of salvation to the benighted Makololo.—In Northern India, the hopes of the friends of missions were increasing. In all the populous cities, the English missionary and the native Evangelist can command a numerous and generally an attentive audience; and numbers are ready to admit the truth and excellency of Christianity, who are still enchained by superstition and caste. In the Presidency of Madras the disposition of the people is no less hopeful. They send their children to mission schools, where they know the Bible is taught and explained, and that with a view to the conversion of the people; and, to any extent to which such schools could be multiplied, they would be crowded with Hindoo youth. In India the persecution of native Christians has, through the intervention of the British Government, ceased. During the year the number of ordained pastors and evangelists in India has been enlarged. In September and November, the missionaries in Travancore publicly set apart eleven of their most intelligent and experienced native brethren to the work of the ministry; and in a letter from the Rev. Joseph Mullens, of Calcutta, just received, he gives an account of the ordination in that city of three young men as pastors of native churches and Evangelists to the heathen.—In reference to China, the report adverts to the events of the last year, the conclusion of peace at Peking, and the growing strength of the insurgents under the Taeping-Wang. The latter is spoken of as "more a deluded fanatic than a designing impostor." The mission of the Revs. Griffith John and Mr. Kloekers to Nankin is described, and it is urged that, "between these contending parties, national interest, no less than political justice, demands that the government of Britain should maintain a strict and honourable neutrality." It is stated that Dr. Lockhart had been induced to return to China, and would leave in June.—Respecting the revival in Jamaica, it is said:—

Our brethren report that, in connexion with their different stations, several hundred persons have been received into the classes of anxious inquirers, and it has been stated by other witnesses, who have been most desirous of forming a sober and accurate estimate, that not less than twenty thousand souls, throughout the island, have been brought, as it is hoped, under the awakening and sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit.

Tahiti and Madagascar:—

The Rev. Wm. Howe has long been the only English Missionary suffered in Tahiti. The churches are all under the care of native pastors. To their watchfulness, no less than their diligence, zeal, and fidelity, our brother bears honourable testimony; and as an evidence of God's blessing on their labours he states that, as the result of a recent census, "one cheering fact has been brought out, namely, that the number of church-members has increased during the last ten years from 1600 to more than 2300."

From Madagascar our brief intelligence is no less conclusive. The cruel laws against Christianity are unrepented; and although the violence of persecutors is somewhat restrained by the influence of the Prince, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of native Christians are still in slavery, or to escape martyrdom are wandering in exile; nevertheless, in the latest tidings the assurance is renewed that "the more they are afflicted, the more do they multiply and grow."

With reference to the self-support of mission churches, it is stated that "the aggregate contribu-

tions from our several Mission stations amount to 15,976*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*., being nearly a fifth part of the society's ordinary income."

The Rev. T. W. AVELING, in moving the adoption of the report, dwelt upon the many and glorious results that had flowed from missionary labour, and spoke at some length on the recent news from South Africa and the failure of the Makololo mission:—

I don't know how many of my brethren here to-day knew Holloway Helmore. I knew him well, and those of us who knew him will not forget his bright eye, his sunny glance, so expressive of hope, and love, and promise, so indicative of a heart full of noble and generous emotions. My brother has gone. Sir, we rejoice to think that he died as a warrior should die, with his armour on, and with his face to the foe. He never shrunk from the work to which he had committed himself. Those few words that he addressed to the natives after his wife's death are words like those that came welling up from the heart of the Apostle, "Neither count I my life dear unto me." (Cheers.) "Whoever goes back from the work," said he, "I will go forward." And when God was pleased to take away from him the desire of his eyes at a stroke, still that same spirit influenced the man. And then that noble-hearted woman! Oh Christian ladies,—mothers, daughters in Israel—Mrs. Helmore has ennobled your common womanhood. (Cheers.) She has shown you how the heart of a martyr is also the heart of a mother. With the sun 107 degrees in the shade, we are told Mr. Price saw her putting on one side a spoonful of water for each of the children for the next morning, never thinking of touching a drop for herself. Oh, sir, in that little incident, which every mother will thoroughly appreciate, you see how a woman forgets herself for her sucking child. And when God took away from her her children one after the other, we find no murmur at His dispensations, but a meek submissiveness of heart. Perhaps already she heard the summons that was calling her away; but at any rate she bowed to the stroke, without for a moment questioning the wisdom or goodness of God, and now she and Holloway Helmore lie together in one grave. (The audience was here visibly affected, many shedding tears.) I think of them (continued the speaker) as the old Crusaders, whose effigies you know we meet with in the grand old cathedrals of our land. There they are represented as lying side by side, the warrior with his mail on, with his sword by his side; the wife with hands uplifted in prayer. Our Crusaders have no effigies. They need none, for the memory of such men will be engraven on our hearts, and their images will be sure to be enshrined in our souls. We have nothing perhaps to mark the spot where they rest, but there they do rest; and perchance at some future day some Christian Makololo may visit their grave, and muse on the heroism, the faith, the devotion of soul which could lead the white man and his wife to lie down and die for the welfare of others. (Hear, hear.) We plant a few flowers by their graves; we water them with our tears; beneath the burning sky of the tropical regions they shall grow in an unending beauty and with a fragrance that shall never pass away. (Cheers.) Peace to the dead! And surely I should be wrong if I did not in one single sentence express what I am sure you all feel, the profoundest sympathy for that noble-hearted Mr. Price. (Applause.)

Mr. ALFRED ROOKER seconded the motion in an impressive speech. He concluded by offering a prayer, in which the audience, with much fervency, joined.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. SAMUEL COLEY (Wesleyan missionary), moved,—

That this meeting devoutly acknowledges the merciful interposition of Divine Providence in the confirmed establishment of tranquillity in India, and the restoration of peace between our country and China, whereby enlarged facilities have been secured for diffusing the blessings of the Gospel among the idolatrous millions of the East; and the meeting rejoices to learn that the operations of the society in both empires will shortly be extended by additional labourers, who are expected to enter upon their work during the present year.

The Rev. J. WARDLAW, of India, seconded the resolution, and in the course of his speech said:—

He believed that the Gospel in India was making progress; that there was general advancement being made in the country. Many supposed that India was on the point of a general conversion to God. He believed, however, that that was an error, and it was equally so to suppose that little or nothing had been accomplished in the empire. There had been great progress, and if everything was taken into consideration they would find that as much blessing had attended their efforts in India as in any part of the world. (Hear, hear.) Christian knowledge was spreading, consequent on the instruction in their schools, and filling the minds of many with higher thoughts and higher feelings. They would find in India that there was a gradual modification in the views of the people. Their beliefs were undergoing a gradual change in the minds of the people; but while they felt their bondage, they could not for fear of the consequences cast off the shackles by which they were bound. Brahminical influence was also on the decrease, although it was still in great power. Female education was advancing among the natives, and even the old Hindoos were beginning to make up their minds that their wives and their daughters should receive education. It was a great mistake to estimate the amount of good by the actual amount of converts, for they might be sowing seed broad and deep which would spring up at some future time and overthrow the enemy. But God had not left them merely with signs of coming success; He had granted them actual success in their great work. It was a pleasing feature that they could look on tens of thousands in India who had renounced idolatry, and who were nominal Christians. (Hear, hear.) By nominal Christians, they meant that those people had given up all idol worship, and asked to be taught in the knowledge and love of God. It was a happy thing, also, to have children put under their care, and to hear from so many infant lips praises ascending to their Lord and Master. But then they had many thousands of actual converts; and they were sometimes asked what was their character? In answer to this he would say that they had many poor and weak; but they were not all so. They had the higher caste as well as the lower, and could point to the Brahmin as well as the Pariah. If they knew what trials the natives had to pass through before they could become Christians, they would not be surprised

that they had done so little, but that they had done so much. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) When a native youth became a Christian, the people made an effigy of him, which was carried to the place of burning, and a strict injunction given to every one that he was for ever not to be known, thought of, or recognised. That was the law of the Shaster. There were many, however, who had nobly sacrificed themselves to this law, and who had, since that time, had no sympathy from any one.

The Rev. Dr. LOCKHART, who is about to proceed in a few days to China, supported the motion, in order that he might be enabled to say farewell before his departure. In the course of a very interesting speech he declared his love for the missionary work in China, and the happiness he felt in accompanying the party of missionaries who were to labour in that field. He also urged the great benefit which resulted to the cause of missions by combining religious knowledge with that of medicine, and concluded by bidding them, in God's name, farewell.

The Rev. Dr. DAVIS, of the Religious Tract Society, moved the third resolution, as follows:—

That Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., be the treasurer, that the Rev. Dr. Tidman be the Foreign Secretary, and the Rev. Ebenezer Prout be the Home Secretary for the ensuing year, that the directors who are eligible be reappointed, and that the gentlemen whose names have been transmitted by their respective auxiliaries, and approved by the aggregate meeting of delegates, be chosen to fill up the places of those who retire, and that the directors have power to fill up any vacancies that may occur.

The Rev. G. GILL seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. C. E. MUDIE moved, and the Rev. Dr. HALLEY seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, who briefly returned thanks. The doxology and the benediction terminated the proceedings.

#### HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held at the Poultry Chapel, on Tuesday evening last, Samuel Morley, Esq., in the chair. The chairman was well supported by ministers of the denomination and other gentlemen. There was also a very good attendance in the body of the chapel. The treasurer of the society, Thomas Thompson, Esq., was absent from the meeting from ill health. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. J. G. MIALLE offered prayer.

The CHAIRMAN, in calling attention to the object of the society, pointed out the great benefits that would arise from the judicious expenditure of money for these home missions. He spoke at some length on the success that had attended the efforts of the society, and related several instances in which the beneficial effects of their operations had been exhibited in a striking manner. But he most particularly urged upon their friends the necessity for personal exertion, in order to encourage the growth of a self-reliant power. The efforts of Episcopalians and Baptists and Wesleyans should rejoice their hearts and stimulate them to increased efforts in the same work. He confessed to a feeling of earnest desire that they should take, as a denomination, their full share in the evangelisation of their own country. The Independent body did not stand where it ought to stand in connexion with this particular department of effort. He was bound to say that while there was in every county abundant proof that particular churches were doing great and valuable service, that did not apply to very many churches; and he was prepared to say, from close observation, that just in proportion as they found active service amongst the members of the Church, to that extent did they find spiritual life. The two went together, and were dependent the one upon the other. No one could read the Reports of their County Associations without feeling that there was need for some kindly, healthy stimulus being applied to the particular work in connexion with those bodies. Mr. Morley especially referred to what is being done at Nottingham, as recently reported in our columns. He was convinced that there was in the rural districts opposition to their efforts, and that in a large proportion of the rural parishes, the people were living in a state of mere obedience to the Church. They were trying, therefore, to urge upon all with whom they came in contact, to see that attention was being given to their own districts, and that they had that kind of supervision which could not be secured from a centre like the metropolis, although financially they were in a much more healthy position than twelve months ago.

The Rev. JAMES H. WILSON then read the report, of which the following is an abstract:—They had, for the sake of efficiency, grouped villages around a common centre, where they existed within a circuit of seven or eight miles; assigned others, for purely evangelistic purposes, to the care of self-sustaining churches and local committees, and selected fields which promised ultimately to become self-supporting. The mode of operation fulfilled their highest expectations. After mentioning the various stations that had progressed, the report went on to state that the society had now 103 principal stations in full operation, employing ninety-six agents, with 198 lay preachers, who preach in 330 towns, villages, and hamlets, among a population of half a million of souls. Last year they addressed nearly 40,000 hearers, distributed 160,000 tracts, sold 2,500 copies of the Scriptures, 70,000 periodicals, including the *Evangelical Magazine*, *Christian Witness*, *British Workman*, the *Cottager*, and the *Band of Hope Review*. There were 147 Sunday schools, with 12,000 children, taught by 1,472 teachers; 5,000 members in Church fellowship, of whom 570 were added during the year. By weekly offerings, seat rents, and subscriptions, those stations raised, in 1860-61, above 4,400*l*.; while the sum of 450*l*. was collected by Christmas cards, in amounts so small



that 3,000 cards were required to collect them, and 20,000 subscribers returned. Five hundred prayer-meetings were held during the year, the agents visiting all the villages in turn; quarterly meetings at the central chapels being made special for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The next branch of the report referred to the inquiry which had been instituted into the moral and religious condition of certain given districts.

Among the queries sent to above a hundred agents, and which cover the whole subject of spiritual economies, one was specially designed to ascertain to what extent Romanism and Puseyism prevailed, and whether there were other hindrances to the work of evangelisation than the ordinary manifestations of ignorance and sin. Out of one hundred answers received, sixty state distinctly that Puseyism and High-Church doctrines are spreading rapidly, and now constitute the chief obstacles to the progress of home missions; that Romanism is alarmingly prevalent, and that both parties are increasing their strength mainly by their dealings with the young. With one exception every agent complains that the Established Church still makes it a condition to receive no children into the national schools during the week, unless they attend the Church schools on a Sunday—a restriction which we are glad to find has called forth from the Education Commission, whose report is just issued, an expression of disapproval. Among the other hindrances, secularism and infidelity are specially noticed; and, although the moral tone of society has of late years improved, these returns go far to sustain Mr. Horace Mann, when he says, in view of the census statistics of 1851, that "there are myriads of people in England as far sunk in heathenism as in the days of Augustine's landing."

In conducting the inquiry by personal visitation, several members of your committee visited a portion of Dorset; the Rev. Mr. Grigsby, of the Tabernacle, spent a month among the churches in Devon, and your secretary went over extensive districts in various other counties in England and Wales. In the course of this inquiry it was soon discovered that while the census returns of 1851 afford useful criteria for judging as to the amount of attendance at public worship, they fail to supply us with any data by which we might estimate the quality of the spiritual provision supplied to the people. In one county for example, the population of which was 184,000, the attendance was nearly equal to fifty-eight per cent., being the maximum desiderated by Mr. Mann, the Established Church supplying sixty-two, the Nonconformists thirty-six, and Non-Evangelists two, of every hundred at church or chapel; it was ascertained that within a radius of eight miles from one of our stations there are fifty-four parishes, with sixty resident clergymen, only one of whom is known to be Evangelical, while some are openly Tractarian, others bitterly opposed to our home mission work, and one, says our agent, "cares not to conceal that he offers his morning devotions to the Virgin Mary." Such indeed is the moral condition of many of our rural districts that more than one half of our agents report that if the Home Missionary Society and county associations were to withdraw their agents, most of the villages would not only be without the Gospel, but be exposed to the desolating influence of religious error and superstition—an estimate which was fully borne out by our own inquiry.

The report then referred to the conference of the friends of evangelical truth last year, and especially the resolution in favour of the employment of Evangelists:—

To facilitate this object, it was arranged that a special fund should be opened, not to sustain Evangelists wholly, or even chiefly, in any district, but in the proportion of one-third of the salary, county associations and friends locally interested supplying the other two-thirds wherever they might be employed. Hitherto the appeal has been limited to a few warm-hearted supporters of the cause, who have promised 3,500*l.* towards a sum of 10,000*l.*, spreading over a period of three years; but the applications will now be enlarged, so that the gulf which exists between the 20,000 subscribers of 450*l.* to the station fund on the one hand, and the twenty gentlemen who have given or promised their 3,500*l.* on the other, may be bridged, for it must never be forgotten that as the temple itself was duly proportioned, so contributions for the support of the cause of God should exhibit the perfection of moral symmetry, from the widow's mite to the rich man's pound.

With the means already at command, the committee have been enabled, in co-operation with the county associations of Wilts, Hants, Dorset, and Kent, to put ten Evangelists into the field, and ten more were applied for. Reference was then made to the efforts of the committee to develop local action in various counties and to what is being done in Wales. In England conference meetings had been held in the counties of Dorset, Huntingdon, Sussex, and Gloucester, at which the treasurer and secretary attended on behalf of the society, while the secretary, in the course of the year, met with committees of county unions, and other friends of home evangelisation, in Somerset, Surrey, Herts, Cambridge, Yorkshire, Kent, Suffolk, and Wilts. The conference meetings were in general of an interesting and practical description:—

At Nottingham and Hastings it was not only resolved to double the present income of the local associations; but to hold special conferences representative of all the congregational churches in this country, where a new scheme of aggression is to be discussed. And here it may be mentioned, that in the course of these inquiries it came to be known that the annual incomes of the county unions, as given in their reports, by no means represents the total amount spent on home mission operations. At Bristol, for example, the mission stations in the county had raised 1,200*l.* in addition to the 500*l.* income of the union; and taking this proportion as a fair average of the amount given or subscribed in all the other counties, it would appear that the sum total raised for home mission churches, independently of the amount contributed for the support of the Gospel in the self-sustaining churches, is not less, including the income of the Home Missionary Society, than 40,000*l.* In Taunton, the brethren in conference resolved to appoint twenty additional evangelists, and also to open a special fund for their support.

The visits of the treasurer and secretary, instead of being considered as intruding on local independency, were heartily welcomed, and in every instance received as a very happy and pleasing manifestation of London sympathy.

The Rev. Dr. SPENCE then moved the adoption of the report and the appointment of the committee and officers for the ensuing year. After some reference to the importance of working through the county associations, the speaker alluded to the subject of lay evangelists. He looked upon this movement as very important. If there had been a weakness in connexion with the denomination, as a whole, it had been the large extent and multiplication of weak pastorates, feeble little churches that could not sustain themselves. He trusted, under God, this new movement would tend to remedy that.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, in seconding the resolution, said he sympathised with this movement because it was aggressive, and Christianity was essentially aggressive. But this society was a Home Missionary Society, and therein it obeyed the law of Christ, who sent His disciples to preach the Gospel to every creature, beginning at Jerusalem. Some one might say, "What is the good of a mission at home? Are there not Christian churches and Christian ministers doing the work at home?" This was true in a measure, perhaps. In estimating the spiritual work done, they took into account the work done by all churches; but there were overcrowded towns and populous districts, and even remote country places where the Gospel was not preached, except through such an agency as the Home Mission; and the society was formed for the purpose of meeting that special need.

The Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, of Manchester, moved, and Mr. PLINT, of Leeds, seconded:—

That this meeting devoutly recognises the goodness of God, as seen in the encouraging measure of success which has attended the operations of the Home Missionary Society during the past year; and in view of the painful evidence afforded by the facts stated in the report, of the prevalence of spiritual destitution, and the spread of error in the rural districts of England, this meeting would solemnly acknowledge its duty and obligation to promote and sustain, by every means in its power, the great work of home evangelisation.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Morley, not only as chairman on that occasion, but for the deep interest he had taken in the society, and the valuable assistance he had rendered to it, was proposed by the Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly responded, the Doxology was sung, and the proceedings terminated.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the patrons and subscribers to this society was held in the school-room of the institution, Borough-road, on Tuesday, May 7. Lord John Russell was to have taken the chair on this occasion, but before the time fixed for the meeting a note was received from his lordship, stating that, in consequence of a Cabinet Council having been called for half-past twelve, he regretted that he would be unable to attend. Lord Lyveden was therefore called to the chair, and there were also present on the platform Earl Ducie, Sir John Boileau, Mr. E. Ball, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. Heywood, Rev. Mr. Cadman, Rev. T. Binney, Mr. Gurney Hoare, and others.

The report of the committee, read by the secretary, said that in the several departments of the society's operations the indications of progress are encouraging. The training of teachers is felt by the committee to be one of great and growing importance. At the Christmas Examination for Queen's Scholarships 183 candidates presented themselves, nearly all of whom had been pupil teachers in British schools. The number of young persons of both sexes who have passed through the classes of the Training Department during the past year is 255; the number at present resident and under training is 149. Among the 117 students who sat at the Certificate Examination at Christmas there was not one absolute failure. The society's New Training College, at Stockwell, for mistresses, was occupied by the students on the 3rd of April, and the practising schools were opened on Monday, the 8th of April. In the Model Schools there is an average attendance of nearly 1,000 children, 89,003 having passed through them since their commencement. Seven agents are employed in visiting and inspecting schools, aiding in the establishment of new ones, and obtaining subscriptions. These gentlemen have visited 840 towns and villages, and have paid 1,453 visits to schools besides those in London and its immediate vicinity. About the usual number of grants of school materials have been made at home and abroad. The remaining requirements of the society for the Training College at Stockwell, and the completion of the arrangements at the Borough-road, amount to about 5,000*l.*, to obtain which an effort is to be made without delay among the friends of Scriptural education. The total receipts from all sources during the past year had only amounted to 20,345*l.*, while the expenditure for the same period was 25,698*l.*, leaving a balance against the society of more than 5,000*l.*, to meet which the committee earnestly appealed, in the firm belief that there would be a prompt and liberal response to their call.

Mr. GURNEY HOARE moved, and Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY seconded, the adoption of the report. This was opposed by Mr. Alderman LAWRENCE, who maintained that the books issued by the society and sold from their depositories were of a sectarian character, and intended to inculcate peculiar tenets of belief. He therefore moved as an amendment a resolution condemning the issue of the works alluded to. This was briefly seconded by Mr. Preston, who

read several letters from gentlemen concurring in his views and those expressed by Mr. Alderman Lawrence. After a few words from the Rev. Mr. Cadman, Mr. Heywood spoke in support of the amendment. He considered that the teaching of the school was not of an unsectarian character, and adduced as an instance the fact that recently a young lady obtained as a teacher for a Unitarian school declined to teach the doctrine that there was no Trinity. This unfortunate illustration was seized upon, and ably exposed by a speaker who followed, but whose name did not transpire. The sense of the meeting was evidently strongly against the amendment and impatient of the discussion on it. The noble chairman therefore put it at once, when it was lost by an overwhelming majority, and the original resolution carried.

Mr. E. BALL, M.P., the Rev. Mr. HARDING, and other speakers then addressed the meeting in support of the usual business resolutions, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

#### LONDON CITY MISSION.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall on Thursday, May 2. Mr. Joseph Hoare, in the absence of Mr. J. P. Plumptre, was called to the chair. After an address from the chairman, the Rev. J. Garwood, M.A., read the report, which stated that, owing to the necessity which had been felt for closing the accounts earlier than usual, those now presented were those of only eleven months. During those eleven months the receipts had been 35,018*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; in addition to this, a sum of 271*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* had been received for the Disabled Missionaries' Fund. The receipts for those eleven months had been less than those of the previous twelve months by 611*l.* The prejudices which formerly existed against the missionaries were being gradually overcome, and access to them was now readily obtained; a circumstance to a great extent attributable to the services which had taken place in theatres and elsewhere, and which had been well attended by the class of persons for whose benefit they were especially designed. A special visitation of public-houses and coffee-shops by missionaries had been set on foot with very beneficial results, both landlords and customers having, in many cases, lent a willing aid. In this department thirty additional missionaries were required. Many of the missionaries complained of the stumbling-blocks which had been thrown in the way of their success by the volume called "Essays and Reviews," which had been brought prominently before the notice of the working classes by a well-known infidel lecturer, and which found great favour, particularly amongst tailors and artisans, who were much influenced by the high position in the Church and society occupied by the writers. Schools for the ragged and the blind had been established. A mission had been formed amongst the metropolitan police. The following are the comparative summaries of missionaries, their work, and its results, in the year 1859-60 and 1860-61. The first figures attached to each item denote the work of the former year, the second the latter year:—Missionaries, 375—389; hours spent in domiciliary visitation, 499,363—516,262; visits paid, 1,712,836—1,815,332; of which to the sick and dying, 236,349—237,599; Scriptures distributed, 6,258—11,458; religious tracts given away, 2,542,545—2,721,738; books lent, 57,738—54,002; in-door meetings and Bible-classes held, 36,620—41,777; average attendance at ditto, 26—35; gross attendance at ditto, 942,220—1,467,006; out-door services held, 3,868—4,482; average attendance at ditto, 91—103; gross attendance at ditto, 351,988—465,070; readings of Scripture in visitation, 560,194—584,166; communicants, 1,236—1,535; backsliders restored to Church communion, 253—307; families induced to commence family prayer, 587—681; drunkards reclaimed, 1,102—1,230; unmarried couples induced to marry, 300—361; fallen females admitted to asylums, restored to their home, or otherwise rescued, 524—681; shops closed on the Lord's-day, 293—212; children sent to schools, 9,453—10,158; adults visited, who died, 6,319—7,383; of whom, visited by the missionary only, 1,889—1,796.

The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. W. M. Punshon, Lord Radstock, the Rev. J. Cohen, and other gentlemen.

#### RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Ragged School Union was held on Monday evening, May 7, at Exeter-hall, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The hall was literally crammed, and an immense number of persons holding tickets were unable to obtain admission from want of room. A hymn having been sung, the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Hugh Allen.

The CHAIRMAN, in addressing the meeting, said that they had that evening to meet a bill of indictment preferred against them by the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education in England and Wales.

Those gentlemen had thought proper to say that the ragged school system was no benefit to the country, but rather the reverse; and that, but for the ragged schools, all the destitute children would have gone into higher schools. They had made statements in support of their theory which might be put down either to ignorance or malignity, and he knew well to which of the two it was to be attributed. He had searched through and through their Blue-books, and he could only find two witnesses on the subject, namely, Miss Carpenter, of Bristol, whose evidence was certainly not unfavourable, and Mr. Cumins, who, although decidedly unfavourable to ragged schools, was certainly not conversant with their mode



of operation or their effects, and who formed his opinion solely from the examination of one school in the town of Plymouth. If the commissioners, who undertook so important a work as an inquiry into the state of popular education, and the working of the various systems of education, on so large a scale, at least they should have been accurate, impartial, and have made themselves acquainted with the subject. He would show that in all of these three requisites they were sadly deficient. He would give a few illustrations with regard to their accuracy. The commissioners said that the ragged Sunday-schools throughout England and Wales contained 23,000 scholars, whereas, in fact, in London alone the number of scholars in attendance amounted to 22,700; the commissioners further stated that throughout England and Wales there were 192 week-day ragged schools, containing 23,109 children, whereas, in fact, there were 151 of these schools in London alone, containing 24,540 children. (Hear, hear.) When they read the tables prepared by the Royal Commissioners they would be able to form their own opinion whether they did not bear the air of being rather false than inaccurate. Again, the Royal Commissioners stated the number of evening ragged schools throughout England and Wales to be 14, whereas in London alone they amounted to 517. The number of scholars the Royal Commissioners put at 717 for the whole of England and Wales, but he could prove that in 1858 the number of children in attendance in these schools in London alone was nearly 9,000. He trusted that he had thus proved the total want of accuracy on the part of the gentlemen appointed to inquire into the subject. Again, the Commissioners said the ragged schools were founded in 1854, whereas, in fact and in truth, they had been pursuing their course of quiet, unobtrusive usefulness for nearly ten years before that period. Why had such reckless false statements been made; and could any reliance be placed upon them? Again, the Commissioners had put the income of the Union at 5,800*l.*, which in one sense was perfectly correct; but why had they deliberately left out the contributions collected from the poorest class throughout the kingdom, amounting to 31,515*l.*? This was the way in which all they were doing, all they were exerting themselves for, was to be ignored; this was the way in which the public was to be deceived; and this was the way in which ragged schools were to be put down. The Commissioners said the Union was not worthy of their consideration; but he could say, if their report was a specimen of their sense of justice, he would rather be without their support than with it. Then let them look at the impartiality of these gentlemen. In the first place, why did they produce but one single school situated at Plymouth, a provincial town, and visited by a gentleman who knew nothing on the subject of ragged-schools? They did not recollect that the school they examined in 1860, and heaped so much abuse on, was only founded in 1859, and that it took some time to bring the poor wretched boys who attended it into training. And even taking that school with all its faults, what was the result? Why, that in that short space of time there were thirty-one of the most idle, ignorant, and wretched boys saved from the street and taught to get an honest living. What, then, became of the assertion that these boys were dirty, were ragged, and were a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and that no possible benefit could result from the school? But they have chosen to take the worst of these schools; why, then, had not they the honesty to take one on the other side, such as the great Field-lane school, with its seventeen years' experience—with its various subordinate branches? (Loud cheers.) Why was London ignored altogether? Of all the dishonest things that were ever done, in his opinion the report of the Commissioners excelled them all. It was said these schools did no good. Why did not the Commissioners inquire of the metropolitan police and at the police offices, where they would have learnt that during the last five years, not a single one of the boys who went to the Field-lane ragged-school had been taken up for any offence whatsoever. (Loud cheers.) Then they were told that ragged-schools produced no permanent result. Let them but look at the number of boys that had been rescued from the streets, and had either been placed at service where they were now earning an honest livelihood, or had been sent to the colonies where they were doing well on their own account. Why did they not mention the annual exhibitions at which the Union gave prizes to those boys who had been put out to service, and had continued there for twelve months or more with a good character? Why did they not mention the penny-banks established by the Union, to which there were now 15,000 depositors? Why did they not mention their eighty-eight training colleges? The commissioners had thought proper not to mention one word about the numbers of their teachers, not a word about the seal of the committee, or the effect of the ragged-schools upon society at large. In his opinion, a short time would prove that the ragged-schools had produced a better feeling between the higher and the lower, between the richer and the poorer classes, and had done that which neither statesmen, Parliament, nor Educational Commissioners could do, namely, had spread the light of the Gospel among the poor by means of the Christian and affectionate zeal of those who were imitating the example of their Great Master. He thought even Royal Commissioners ought to know something of the subject before they presumed to give an opinion that their excellent efforts should be turned into another channel. Did the commissioners show their knowledge of the subject when they said that the children at the Plymouth school were dirty and ragged? Did not they regard the very dirt and destitution of the poor child as one of its unanswerable claims to their protection? Did not they teach the child afterwards when they had secured him that "cleanliness is next to godliness"? The system adopted by the Union was to get in the child at all events, however dirty its condition, and then to teach it cleanliness, and to take a pride in earning its own living. The wise Commissioners said, "Let the children be taken from the ragged-schools and educated at the industrial-schools away from their parents." Was it possible that over 20,000 could be taken from their parents, and could or would their parents part with them? and were not the children sent back from the ragged-schools into their peculiar world, there to act like little missionaries—were they not almost like little angels whose goodness turned the hearts of their parents, who were afraid to use their usual foul language before them, and who were compelled for very

shame to go to a missionary in order to become the equal of their children? Was shutting up the children in an industrial-school to be compared to such a result? But there was no end to the follies of the Commissioners, who actually, at the conclusion of their remarks, paid a high compliment to the teachers in the ragged-schools. Now, if their statement were true, their compliment must be hollow and false; and if their compliment were true, then their statement must be most abominable. He hoped the Union would continue in the work it had begun, and he hoped they would present petition after petition to Parliament—as they had a perfect right to do—that the evidence upon which that statement was made might be laid before the world. They had been publicly accused, and they had a right to public inquiry, and he was sure of a public acquittal. (Loud cheers.) Their success depended almost entirely upon voluntary efforts, and they would almost entirely cease if the statement of the commissioners were supposed to be true. Could it be said that these schools were useless when upwards of 400,000 children had passed through them during the last seventeen years, all of whom had been, by the blessing of God, made acquainted with the truths of the Gospel? Could that have been done without great permanent benefit to the community at large? What right had these commissioners to come forward and to find fault with their system? While these learned philosophers had been deliberating upon the best mode of education, the Union had been acting. Where the commissioners had scarcely, if at all, formed a plan for educating the lower classes, the Union had now 192 schools and more than 25,000 scholars. (The noble Chairman concluded his speech amid loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. W. LOCKE read the seventeenth annual report, from which it appeared that the number of school buildings was last year 170, and was now 176. The number of Sunday-schools was last year 199, and was now 207. The scholars in them last year were 22,310, and were now 25,264. The number of day-schools was last year 146, containing 15,437 scholars, and was now 151, containing 17,230 children. The evening schools last year were 200, containing 9,413 boys, and were this year 215, containing 9,841. The attendance in the boys' industrial classes was last year 404, against 462 this year; and the girls' classes were attended last year by 2,732, against 2,714 this year. The Refuge inmates were 605 last year, and were 698 this year; and the attendance at religious services were 4,762 last year, against 4,340 this year. The number of voluntary teachers was 2,670 last year, and 2,972 this year. The number of paid teachers was 416 last year, and 407 this year; and the number of paid monitors was 318 last year, and 404 this year. 1,486 scholars were sent to situations last year, and 1,818 this year. 870 prizes were awarded to scholars last year for having kept in one situation at least twelve months with good character, and 1,216 this year; 88 scholars became communicants last year, and 122 this year; 132 scholars became teachers last year, and 144 this year; 76 penny banks were established last year, and 84 are now in operation; and 49 clothing clubs last year had increased to 58 in the present year. Expenses of scholars' prize meeting, 55*l.*; salaries, collectors' poundage, &c., 649*l.*; travelling and office expenses, 95*l.*; leaving a balance at the bankers' of 243*l.* Deposit fund, 750*l.*; Refuge fund balance last year, 276*l.*; from the general fund, 500*l.*; contributions, 76*l.*; paid to schools as competition grants, 801*l.*; balance at the bankers, 44*l.* Emigration fund—balance last year, 128*l.*; contributions, 14*l.*; paid for passages to Canada and South Africa, 48*l.*; leaving a balance in hand of 95*l.*

The resolutions were moved in excellent speeches by Mr. Thomas Chambers, Rev. Henry Allon, Rev. John Graham, and other gentlemen, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Columbia, via Galway and St. John's.)

NEW YORK, May 4.

The blockade of the Southern ports is to be enforced immediately. Fifty vessels, with steam transports, and 20,000 men, are ready.

The North Carolina Legislature has been convened. The State is virtually out of the Union, and is equipping for war.

Maryland and Western Virginia are true to the Union.

Kentucky will maintain a neutral position.

No attack has yet been made on Fort Pickens.

An insurrection has broken out at Yucapatan. Fifteen British officers were killed. A regiment has left Ruan for the scene of action.

(Per Jura, via Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, May 3.

At India Villa, Texas, 450 Federal troops, under Major Sibley, have surrendered to 800 Texans, under Colonel Vandom, after having first attempted to escape in two sailing vessels. They were overtaken by steamers. The men will be allowed either to join the Confederate army, or to take an oath not to serve against the Confederation.

The Bohemian has arrived out.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.

Advices arrived here from Ruan report that an insurrection had broken out among the Indians. It was stated that the English Government would give up the island on the 1st of June.

(Latest by Telegraph to Father Point.)

NEW YORK, May 4.

The blockade of all the Southern ports will commence immediately.

A forward movement of Federal troops from Washington on Virginia is expected next week.

The President will demand the restoration of the Norfolk navy-yard, Harper's Ferry and arsenal.

The Adriatic has arrived out. The ship Palestine, from New York for Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea.

QUEBEC, May 4.

A severe gale, accompanied by a heavy snow-storm, has prevailed at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Several shipping disasters are reported. The ship Minnie Dawson went ashore near the lighthouse at Father Point. One life was lost. The ships Spartan, Marion, Salonica, are all reported to have gone ashore on the coast. The steamer United States, from Glasgow to Quebec, was wrecked on the Bird Rocks on the 25th of April. The crew and passengers, with the exception of one steerage passenger, were saved and brought to Quebec. The Rectitude and Dundee have been lost in the ice. The crews were saved. The Jane White man from Liverpool to St. John's, and the Powerful, have been also lost in the ice. The crew of the Powerful were picked up by the Columbia.

Telegraphic communication between New York and Washington has been re-established, and regular travelling communication between Baltimore and Philadelphia has been re-opened.

There is a report current that an ordinance of secession has been passed by the Tennessee Convention in secret session.

In the Canadian Parliament, a division on an amendment to the supply estimate resulted in favour of the Government by a majority of ten votes.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.

In to-day's sitting of the Senate the petition in favour of the occupation of Syria was discussed. The Marquis Larochejaquelein, Cardinal Donnet, M. Chapuys and Montlaville, Baron Dupin, General Castelnau, and Count Segur d'Aguesseau opposed, and M. Seuley supported the proposal of the committee to reject the petition by passing to the order of the day. At the request of M. Billault the discussion was adjourned till to-morrow.

### THE NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES.

PARIS, May 14.

Letters received here from Turin give a denial to the news published by the *Patrie*, that the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was about to be militarily occupied, and state that the military forces in Naples will merely be increased.

### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 14.

The Emperor received to-day the members of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, who presented to his Majesty the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The Emperor in his reply said that it was his intention to maintain not only the unity of the empire, but also, as much as possible, the autonomy of the provinces.

### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Earl GREY gave notice that on the second reading of the New Zealand Bill he should call the attention of the House to the papers relating to New Zealand, which had been laid on the table by the Government.

In reply to the Earl of Derby, Earl GRANVILLE said that he proposed to move the adjournment of the House from Friday to the following Monday week.

In reply to Lord Brougham, Lord WODEHOUSE said that the Spanish Government had not yet taken any final resolution with regard to the annexation of St. Domingo. The English Government had received no information to the effect that the offer of sovereignty to Spain met with the concurrence of the people. In any case slavery would not be introduced into the island.

The Princess Alice's Annuity Bill was read a second time; as was the Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill.

On the motion for the third reading of the Leases by Incumbents Restrictions Bill, some difficulty as to the working of its provisions was raised by the Bishop of Oxford, and the third reading was postponed to Friday.

The Passengers (Australian Colonies) Bill, and the Marriages Validity Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for a number of returns connected with the courts of law in Ireland, urged the necessity of legal reform in that country.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter past six.

### THE MARRIAGE LAW OF IRELAND.

Sir HUGH CAIRNS moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the law of marriage in Ireland. Mr. WHITESIDE seconded the motion. Mr. SCULLY moved as an amendment, that a Royal commission be appointed to inquire into the marriage law of three kingdoms, but the hon. gentleman subsequently withdrew his proposition. As Mr. Cardwell offered no opposition to Sir H. Cairns' motion it was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. M'MAHON obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable religious congregations in Ireland to obtain sites for places of worship.

Mr. ANGERSTEIN was moving for certain reports relating to Woolwich Dockyard, when the House was counted out at ten minutes to seven.

### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were small. Good and fine samples changed hands readily, at very full prices, to, in some instances, 1*s.* per quarter advance on last week's rates; but inferior kinds were a dull sale, on former terms. In foreign wheat, a fair retail business was transacted, and the quotations occasionally favoured sellers to the extent of 1*s.* per quarter. Floating cargoes of grain were in moderate request, at very full prices. We have to report a moderate demand for barley, at previous currencies. Mal was firm in value, but the inquiry for it was by no means active.



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Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to Mr. CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, 25, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"No poor admitted here" should have sent his name in confidence. The subject he refers to will be fully treated in the letters which are to appear.

\* \* Want of space obliges us to omit various communications received.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

## SUMMARY.

APART from the fratricidal strife in America, the debates in Parliament, and the May Meetings there is little in the foreign or domestic news of the week to provoke remark. Little progress has been made in solving the differences between the Emperor Francis Joseph and his great dependency. The action of the Diet at Pesth has been suspended by a national misfortune—the suicide of Count Teleki, the leader of the advanced Liberals, and the idol of his countrymen. But the speech of M. Deak, the leader of the moderates in the Hungarian Chamber, holds out no prospect of an agreement with the Court of Austria, which, acting upon the principle "*Divide et impera*," is striving to detach Croatia from its alliance with Hungary. The Turin Parliament is busy in reorganising the institutions of Italy, in sanctioning railroad schemes, and in adopting measures that are avowedly intended to prepare for a complete separation of Church and State.

The mail from the East brings Mr. Laing's reply to the serious charges made against him in this country, which are regarded in Calcutta as a complete vindication of the Indian Finance Minister. We also learn that a complete understanding has been come to between Admiral Hope and the Chinese insurgents everywhere on the Yang-tse, greatly to the advantage of commerce. At this time the warnings of the Earl of Elgin at the Mansion House banquet are especially timely:—"We send out to that country," he said, "honourable merchants and devout missionaries, who scatter benefits in every part of the land they visit, elevating and raising the standard of civilisation wherever they go. But sometimes, unfortunately, there slip out from among us dishonest traders and ruffians who disgrace our name and set the feelings of the people against us. The public opinion of England can do much to encourage the one class of persons and discourage the other. I trust that the moral influence of this great city will always be exerted in that direction."

The best tidings from abroad is the prospect of an early termination of the war in New Zealand. The natives appear to be getting tired of a conflict in which they see little chance of success. Negotiations have been commenced with Governor Browne, and though they may be interrupted, or protracted, there is reason to believe that, in another month or two, we may hear that this unhappy war is at an end.

A large portion of our space is this week engrossed with the reports of the anniversaries of the season, which have, on the whole, been of more than average interest. Neither the supporters of Ragged Schools nor the public in general have reason to regret the warm discussions that have arisen as to the working of those institutions. It scarcely needed the satisfactory report of the Ragged School Union, still less the

violent philippic of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to convince the public of the great amount of good effected by these organisations. We have endeavoured to give elsewhere both sides of the controversy—the gist of Lord Shaftesbury's charges against the Education Commission, and the Duke of Newcastle's defence. By emphatically reporting against the expediency of State grants to Ragged Schools, the Commission have done them a real service if, as Lord Shaftesbury says, the help and control of Government would prove fatal to their efficiency. Although his lordship and the Ragged School Union have all along refused to accept the aid of the State, the Conference last year at Birmingham, and Sir John Pakington in the House, and Dr. Guthrie outside, have very urgently besieged the doors of the Education Committee for grants of public money. Nor is it to be forgotten that the very decided preliminary programme of the Conference referred to was supported by the signature of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

During the past week the Congregational Union have held their annual session—sitting on Friday with closed doors, for the free discussion of matters connected with the denomination. The opening address of the Chairman on the theme:—"What have we to learn from the principles and practices of other denominations"—is a sign that Congregationalists are able to rise above all sectarian egotism, are willing to adapt their institutions to present emergencies, and to take a broad and enlightened view of their relations to other denominations and to the world at large. It is to be observed, too, that the revival of religious earnestness and activity amongst Independents is co-incident with a more resolute assertion of ecclesiastical rights. The Record will look in vain throughout the proceedings of the Union for the much-paraded distinction between "religious" and "political" Dissenters. Perhaps no resolution was carried more heartily than the decision to accept no compromise on the Church-rate question.

No better illustration of Congregationalism in practice could be desired than the effective and expanding action of the Home Missionary Society as seen in the report presented by its ubiquitous secretary. We know of no cognate religious institution that is able to produce such striking results with such limited means. In this particular work it is estimated that directly and indirectly some 40,000*l.* is annually expended, although the Home Missionary Society aim chiefly to induce the several counties to do their own work. We have, indeed, no doubt that the sums spent by the principal Nonconformist bodies of England and Wales for religious purposes, would, could the statistics be obtained, be found to equal, if not surpass, the liberality of the Free Church of Scotland.

The Report of the London Missionary Society will be read this year with special interest. The failure of the Makololo Mission, and the affecting incidents connected with it, is one of the most interesting episodes in the history of missionary enterprise. This society, as well as the Baptist, speak of real progress amongst the natives of India, and very hopefully point to the prospects opening in China in consequence of the favourable disposition of the insurgent leaders, and the now-avowed neutrality of the British Government. To these two empires fifteen additional missionaries are about to be sent. We need hardly call attention to Dr. Livingstone's report as to South Africa, or to the information relative to the revival in Jamaica, and the state of affairs in Tahiti and Madagascar. The most significant fact connected with this society—a weighty proof of its reproductive power—is the statement that nearly one fifth of its ordinary income is subscribed by mission churches.

## THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

ON Monday evening, the House of Lords was moved by Lord Shaftesbury to order the production of the evidence on which the Education Commissioners founded that part of their Report which relates to Ragged Schools. The motion, of course, was made chiefly with a view to give the noble earl an opportunity of re-enuciating, in somewhat milder terms, the denunciatory speech which he delivered last week in Exeter Hall, as chairman of the Annual Meeting of the Ragged School Union. We have too often shown the deep respect which we entertain for the noble lord, and for his pious and philanthropic efforts, to lay ourselves open to any suspicion of harbouring any unworthy prejudice against him—but we must say that if the noble earl was a trifle less dogmatic, a shade less denunciatory, and a thought more careful about the accuracy of his statements, he would be none the worse either as a legislator or a Christian. He has been more than once hurried

by indiscreet zeal into positions which, to say the least, have not raised his reputation for scrupulousness and candour. We fancy he took nothing in the way of credit from his violent diatribe on Monday night. He charged the Commissioners with giving inaccurate statistics, and implied that they had done so designedly and malignantly, simply with a view to depreciate the institutions in which he takes so lively an interest. He was answered by the Duke of Newcastle, the Chairman of the Commission, who amply vindicated himself and his colleagues from the heavy but ill-considered indictment brought against them, and who showed that even such cases as the Earl of Shaftesbury deigns to advocate may possibly have another side than that upon which he fixes his attention. We venture to predict that other complainants, when they have fairly sifted the evidence, will discover the same fact. The Commissioners pursued their inquiries with unshrinking industry, and with judicial impartiality—and their Report which aimed at giving a fair account of all sides of the numerous questions which came before them will naturally displease such as would have wished to see their own principles and views made the exclusive subjects of investigation and adoption.

A short conversation, introduced by Lord Derby, on the lamentable civil war which has broken out in America, and on the mode in which it may possibly affect ourselves, brought out the gratifying assurance that all our statesmen are as anxious as possible to avoid being dragged into this fratricidal contest. We hope that the prevalence of this spirit will ensure the result at which it aims—that our Government will deal with such practical questions as the war may force upon their notice, with the utmost caution, forbearance, and impartiality—and that the only use made of British influence will be to watch for every opportunity which may present itself for mitigating the horrors of the conflict, and bringing it to a close as speedily as may be. Both Houses seem to be impressed with the wisdom of a pacific and conciliatory policy in this respect, and we are sure that herein they correctly interpret public opinion in this country.

Turn we now to the House of Commons. We have no ecclesiastical discussions to report, for which we are duly thankful. Wednesday last was devoted to social questions—a Bill for facilitating the improvement of labourers' cottages, read a second time—another for preventing cruelty to animals, shortly discussed and ultimately withdrawn—and a third for establishing Councils of Conciliation between Masters and Operatives, the debate on which was adjourned. We view with some apprehension the disposition of unexercised legislators to meddle with every conceivable social evil—and we are very much afraid that, for want of something better to do, the House of Commons may be drawn into all sorts of pet schemes of philanthropy which, without realising the objects at which they aim, may become a source of immense cost to the country, and imperceptibly substitute Parliamentary law for social obligation.

The Budget has been the main topic of debate in the House of Commons. The Opposition seem to have decided upon a policy of obstruction, and are attempting to delay what they are unable to defeat. A desperate fight was made on Tuesday se'nnight to defer the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which Lord Robert Cecil greatly distinguished himself by the violence of his language, the insolence of his bearing, his ignorance of Parliamentary practice, and his unscrupulously factious spirit—and in which Mr. Disraeli, whom the noble lord is rumoured to aim at superseding in the leadership of the Conservative party, rather ignobly lent him his countenance and support. The consequence was that the bringing up of the Report was postponed to Thursday, when it was passed without division, almost without debate, when Lord Robert Cecil was absent or silent, when Mr. Disraeli acquiesced in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's arrangements, and when a Bill, embodying all the main points of the financial scheme of Ministers, was brought in and read a first time.

The second reading of the Bill was moved on Monday, and the debate was opened by Mr. Macdonogh in a lengthy and able speech opposing the inclusion of the two provisions for remitting and for imposing taxes in one and the same measure, as unconstitutional, and an encroachment upon the rights and privileges of the House of Lords. He was replied to in a masterly way by Sir James Graham, who, we regret to say, is suffering from indisposition, who contended that the action of the Lords last year was an exercise of an extreme right, and rendered it fitting for the House of Commons to revert to its ancient practice. Lord John Manners, Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. Rolt, Mr.



Collier, and Mr. Whiteside, carried on the debate with considerable spirit, after which Lord John Russell brought his constitutional lore to bear upon the question. He argued that the utmost confusion would result from permitting the act of the Lords last year to become a precedent—and that the finances of the kingdom were properly under the dominant control of the Commons, a right which they not only unquestionably possessed, but which he thought they were bound to exercise. He very generously and warmly vindicated the general financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and said that, however depreciated in that House, the country would entertain for him and for his efforts a cordial and enduring gratitude. Lord Robert Cecil followed. On this occasion he out-ecilled Cecil. He was not merely violent—he descended to the coarsest abuse. But he was very impatiently listened to by the House, and the Lords whom he energetically defended had reason enough to exclaim "Heaven save us from our friends!" Mr. Du Cane moved the adjournment of the debate, against which the Chancellor of the Exchequer stoutly protested on the ground of the public inconvenience it would occasion, but which was resolutely supported by Mr. Disraeli. Lord Palmerston, assuming, no doubt, upon sufficient reason, that there is to be no division on the second reading of the Bill, objected to delay as utterly uncalled for. The House went to a division on the question of adjournment, and the majority against it was 83. This, however, did not satisfy the obstructives. Mr. Bentineck immediately moved that the House adjourn, which was negatived by a majority of 88. Colonel Dickson repeated the motion for the adjournment of the debate, when Lord Palmerston finding further resistance useless said "As those who succeed will be entitled to the glory of the conflict, I second the motion." The resumption of the debate is fixed for Thursday, and on Friday the House will rise for its usual Whitsun vacation.

An instructive debate on Syria in both Houses discloses rather more desire on the part of the Opposition to goad France into ill-humour than we like to see—but Ministers, we are glad to observe, are not disposed to give way to it. A very interesting and useful discussion in the House of Commons, raised, for what purpose we will not conjecture, by Mr. Maguire on the government of the Ionian Islands and Mr. Gladstone's mission thither, in which the Right Hon. gentleman came off with flying colours, will amply repay perusal. Not so, however, a discussion on Monday evening, originated by Mr. Roebuck, on the fact that Mr. Stuart, one of the members for Cambridge, temporarily and *suo motu* residing for a while at a Lunatic Asylum, but certified by two physicians as dangerous to himself and others, came from his retreat and voted in the great party division on the Budget about a week ago. The subject is a very painful one—and Mr. Roebuck may have performed a public duty—but we cannot help thinking that the interposition of the hon. and learned gentleman was wanting in tact and delicacy, and that it might have been possible to arrive at the end desired by means less open to objection, and less likely to wound the hon. member's friends.

#### WASHINGTON SECURE.

ENGLISHMEN, generally, will have received with gratification the announcement that Washington, the capital of the once United States of America, has been placed in security against any attack from the troops of the Southern Confederation. Thoroughly as they deprecate the war at present raging between the two sections of the Transatlantic Republic, and deeply as they deplore the selfish policy of both, they yet recognise an essential difference between the purpose kept in view by each of the contending parties. Free trade and a regular supply of cotton are things which no intelligent inhabitant of this country is likely to underrate; but even they, important as they are to our home interests, are not likely to commend to our sympathies an empire founded in slavery, and conducted by men whose grand rule of right is to seize whatever they can get, and appropriate to their own aggrandisement whatever lies within their reach, pleading religion as the cause and sanction of their lawlessness.

It is impossible for us to forget that the secession of the South originated in a determination to resist public opinion, constitutionally expressed, on the first occasion on which that opinion declared itself against Southern dictation and encroachment; nor that the first cannon was fired by the South without any immediate provocation. It was long since apparent enough to all disinterested onlookers that the North had gone to the very verge of humiliation, in compliance with the haughty demands of the slaveholding leaders; and no one could doubt that if these leaders had been allowed to have their way in

this last quarrel, freedom, honesty, morality, and religion would have found no dwelling place in the republic. Taking all these things into account, and placing as a set-off against them the too notorious money worship of the Northern States, and the selfish political economy to which they cling, there yet remained, and must ever remain, in this country, an immense balance of feeling in favour of the objects which have provoked Southern antagonism to so fierce a pitch. We are all glad to hear, therefore, that Washington is safe, and we begin to entertain a hope that the war may be restrained within moderate limits, and that its issue may be favourable to the cause represented by the Free States.

It would be childish, of course, to predict the character of the first, and, we would fain believe, the last campaign between North and South. From the fact that no attempt has been made upon Washington, it may reasonably be inferred that the tactics of the Confederation will henceforth be mainly defensive, and that their aim is to interpose between themselves and their Northern foes, the broad belt of the Border States. Possibly, it is for this reason, that although Virginia has seceded, she has not yet formally joined the Southern Confederation. Her acts of hostility at Norfolk Harbour and Harper's Ferry, were plainly premature. She foresees that an active alliance with the Seceding States will inevitably make her territory the theatre of the contending forces. She has consequently retreated a step from the position she hastily took up, and has determined upon assuming a state of armed neutrality—prohibiting both to send troops through her territory. Maryland, too, or rather, Governor Hicks, who, no doubt, speaks her sentiments, declares for Union and peace. Kentucky maintains her intention to be neutral and keep clear of the contest. So far, matters, at first glance, look a little more hopeful than they did last week. But, on the other hand, President Lincoln seems resolved to recover all that he has lost. A forward movement of the Federal troops on Virginia was daily expected when the latest telegrams were dispatched. The restoration of Norfolk Navy-yard, Harper's Ferry and Arsenal, are to be demanded, and it remains to be seen whether Virginia, awakened by the refusal of the western half of the State to secede from the Union, will call in the aid of the Southern Confederation, and make fight for these possessions, or whether she will quietly succumb to superior force, carrying out the behests of superior right. By choosing the latter alternative, she lays bare the frontier of the Southern Confederation to the whole military power of the North. By electing the former, she constitutes herself the battlefield of the conflicting forces. The next mail will probably bring us decisive intelligence from that quarter—but it seems doubtful, even now, whether Governor Wise will deem it safe to risk receiving the first blow of the incensed and now unanimous North.

Meanwhile, President Lincoln is making gigantic efforts to establish an effective blockade of the Southern ports. We are told that not less than fifty vessels, with steam transports, and 20,000 men, are ready for this service. The President has issued his proclamation, including in it not only the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, but also those of North Carolina, and Virginia. The Southern States will, therefore, be hermetically sealed, and their sinews of war, should the blockade be efficient and protracted, will soon be dried up. The Confederation, however, are not disposed to sit still and perish. The Confederate Congress has met at Montgomery, and was expected to issue authority for privateering. From ten to twenty ships were in waiting for orders, fully prepared to sally forth and scour the ocean in search of Northern merchantmen as prizes. Each section can, in a month or two, inflict upon the other irreparable damage, and the letter of our New York correspondent shows, that already trade and commerce in the North have been fearfully paralysed by the war. In the interests of humanity, we cannot but wish that, if the struggle should be sharp, it may also be short and decisive.

As to the manner in which, and the probable extent to which, British interests may be affected by this lamentable contest, we commend to our readers the observations of our correspondent, who is fully qualified to speak on such matters. He does not appear to anticipate any interruption to the cultivation of cotton, unless the war is protracted, and the North is provoked to enlarge the issue at present pending between itself and the South. Still, the prospect is sufficiently precarious, to quicken the development of new cotton fields in various parts of the world. As to the rest, we question whether the paralysis in commerce will surpass, even if it equals, that of 1857. We trust, when Congress meets, it will see the wisdom of immediately repealing the Morrill tariff, and of untying the hands of

its international trade. The present conflict will probably seal the doom of Protection as well as of Slavery—and the Western Republic, we cannot help hoping, after it has passed through the agony of its crisis, will come out from the trial purified of its dross, and prepared to serve the high ends for which we believe Divine Providence is fitting it.

#### THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMONS VINDICATED.

THE proposal to comprise in one Bill the principal financial measures of the Government is a fitting, constitutional, and complete mode of vindicating the right of the Commons "of giving money and granting aid." The rejection of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill by the Lords last session, if not an actual usurpation of authority, was an unprecedented act. According to Sir James Graham no instance can be found in which, on financial grounds alone, the Lords have before rejected a Bill sent up by the House of Commons. All that the former have ever claimed—all that even Lord Derby demands for the Peers—is the right of rejecting Money Bills without altering them. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill now before the House of Commons simply gives effect to the resolution of last session:—"Resolved,—That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of the power of the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes and to frame Bills of Supply that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate." Not only does the form in which the financial measures are to be sent up to the Lords maintain "inviolable" the constitutional privileges of the Commons, but it is strictly in accordance with precedent. It is a return to ancient usage, and indeed modern usage, sanctioned by the example of the great Tory Commoner, Mr. Pitt, and pursued for fourteen successive years down to 1822. Even as late as from 1827 to 1834 the duties on sugar, pensions, offices, and personal estates, were annually renewed in one act. So far then from the proposal to include the financial measures in one Bill being an innovation, or an invasion of the rights of the Lords, it is a return to the ancient path of the constitution—a measure truly Conservative.

There is a further great advantage in the Government scheme now before the Commons. It provides a complete remedy for any dangerous collision between the two Houses. The practice of late years of making duties perpetual, and sending up the Budget in separate Bills, has increased the power of the Upper House, and given them the opportunity of violating in spirit the undoubted right of the Commons to grant supplies. This was acknowledged last year by the independent member for Cambridge University, when he proposed that the Privileges Committee should adopt this conclusion:—"It should likewise be remembered that the power of the House over matters of supply and incident thereto are necessarily much weakened by dealing with them separately in separate Bills instead of uniting them as much as possible in one measure, so that they may constitute and form part of the financial arrangements to be made for the year." The Government have simply adopted the advice of Mr. Walpole in framing their Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

Why then should this constitutional proposal be resisted with so much pertinacity, and in so factious a spirit, by the Opposition? Because the strength of their party lies in the House of Lords—because it will disable the Peers from repeating the experiment which has imposed a tax on the country by their sole authority. For the sake of the party object, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Robert Cecil are resolved if possible to barter away the precious privileges of the Commons. We heartily rejoice that "the constitutional party," as Mr. Disraeli with ludicrous effrontery lately designated the followers of Lord Derby, have revealed their designs. It is no new thing for the House of Peers to resist all popular demands, and obstruct useful legislation. But the spectacle of a great party in the Commons deliberately playing into the hands of the Lords, and stopping the course of public business to prevent the rights of the representative Chamber from being vindicated, is, we believe, without a precedent in the constitutional history of England.

Lord Palmerston may well be satisfied to submit to the inconveniences of these protracted debates when every fresh discussion reveals more clearly the aims of a retrograde faction, who dare not even go to a division on behalf of oligarchical rule. The "great tactician" who heads the Opposition has, with the fatality that sooner or later follows a tortuous and unprincipled course, frittered away the prestige of his



party. It is no longer a narrow majority of seventeen that supports the Government. The House of Commons is awakening to a sense of its own dignity, and the majorities of 83 and 88, that on Monday resisted the obstructive policy of the Opposition leader are a sign that even in Lord Derby's own Parliament the spirit of independence, and attachment to constitutional rights, can rise superior to all party attachments.

It will now be seen that Mr. Gladstone has proved not only a bold and intrepid, but a safe guide. His wise financial measures, and the stand he has taken on the rights of the House of Commons, have restored the prestige of the Government, and united the Liberal party into one firm phalanx. He has been the means of not merely healing the divisions of the Liberals, but of unmasking the reactionary aims of the Tory leaders and dividing their followers. By his undaunted courage, and adherence to constitutional principles, he has brought back the Commons to an impregnable position worthy of past times, turned back the tide of Tory reaction, and won for the Government, of which he is the ornament, a moral power and popularity that seemed to have been irretrievably frittered away. Standing on the lofty eminence he has attained, he sees his foes scattered before his eyes.

It may be that, driven to desperation by the false and humiliating position into which he has led his party, Mr. Disraeli will to-morrow venture on another general engagement. The issue may be awaited with the utmost composure. An Opposition victory, however unlikely, would be more disastrous than a defeat. In the latter case the Tories would be put *hors de combat* for the remainder of the session. In the former, the husting cry of "Up with the House of Lords and down with the Commons," suggested by Sir James Graham, would hardly avail to secure a majority in favour of oligarchical ascendancy in another Parliament.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 30th, 1861.

Since my last, matters look more cheering and hopeful for a speedy settlement of the difficulties pending between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States. Washington, at any rate, is safe, while both Maryland and Virginia are pausing somewhat in their mad career, and are beginning to count the cost of secession, seeing that it will bring upon them the whole power of the North, and in all probability make them the battle-field of the impending struggle between Slavery and Freedom. The Border States, namely Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina (Delaware is so small, holds so few slaves, and is so strongly Union in her sympathies that she must count as a Northern State), occupy a very awkward position. Their sympathies are undoubtedly in a great degree with the South, while their manifest interest is to remain on good terms with their Northern neighbours. Slavery is fast dying out in Maryland and Missouri and in other Border States, where it has ceased to be profitable, not being able to compete with free white labour. In Virginia the cherished "institution" only holds its own because the "Old Dominion," Washington's own State, has descended so low as to devote its energies to breeding slaves for a more Southern market. There can be no doubt but these Border States, especially Maryland and Virginia, have been playing a very treacherous part—without a doubt a desperate party in both States have been committed to secession from the very first, but by remaining in the Union and proposing all sorts of compromises as a means of settling the dispute and bringing back the seceding States, they succeeded in their aim of deceiving the North, disarming the administration, and enabling the rebels to organise and prepare for the inevitable struggle. The fall of Fort Sumpter first aroused the Northern States to a sense of the danger that menaced the Federal Government, and the attack on the Massachusetts regiment, and the stoning of the unarmed Pennsylvanians at Baltimore, fully opened their eyes to the treacherous and unscrupulous character of the secessionists. The Baltimore mob has always been one of the fiercest on this continent, but during the last twelve months they have been pretty well kept under by a most efficiently-administered system of police. I cannot but think, therefore, that the late outbreak in Baltimore was stimulated and encouraged by many citizens who were influenced by purely selfish motives. Their belief was, that if Maryland joined the Southern Confederacy, Baltimore would become its chief commercial city, and would, in the process of time, under the fostering influence of the free-trade policy of the South, become a formidable rival of New York. These hopes have of course been signally disappointed by the firm and unanimous stand taken by the North in favour of the Union; and Baltimore is now trembling before the universal cry for vengeance that has gone up from every Northern city. Moreover, Baltimore is on the direct northern route to Washington, and the highway to the capital must and will be kept open at any sacrifice. Maryland is already feeling the effects of her folly. It is reported that already some 500 slaves have run off

from her border counties, and just now the Free States show no disposition to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law.

The States that have seceded contain about two and a-half millions white population. The Border States (including Virginia, which is still nominally in the Union) have about five millions, while the free Northern States possess a population of nineteen and a-half millions. Of this twenty-seven millions of whites only about 350,000 are slave-holders, and it is in the interest of this small fraction that the present rebellion has been precipitated. The slave-holding powers have long dreamed of an empire that should embrace Cuba and Mexico, and have built upon the foundation of negro slavery; and they are now striving to inaugurate this empire by severing their connexion with their Northern brethren, who refuse any longer to bow to their dictation or to countenance their ambitious schemes. Of course in the Southern States there is a good deal of latent Union feeling, but the reign of terror that has been established there effectually prevents any expression of such feeling. The poorer class of whites in the South would be a dangerous element in any society. Shut out from the opportunity of honest work by the competition of slave labour, and taught to regard all manual labour as degrading, their condition is most deplorable, and they are ready to embrace any cause, however desperate, that offers them a chance of bettering themselves. Their great ambition is to own "niggers," and therefore they become ready instruments in the hands of those who hold out to them the flattering prospect of a reopening of the slave trade. One marked feature of the pro-slavery leader is their utter contempt for truth. They shrink from no lie, however base, if it serves to blacken the North, or to inflame the passions of the South. The recent speech of Mr. Stevens, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, and heretofore considered one of the most able and conservative of Southern statesmen, is a thrilling illustration of the deteriorating influence of slavery on the most moderate of men. Mr. Stevens declared that the founders of the Republic made a huge mistake when they proceeded to found a government on the assumption that all men were born free and equal. The Southern Confederacy proposed to correct this mistake by building on the true foundation of slavery; and hence, said he, most profanely and in miserable taste, "The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner."

The enthusiasm in the North continues unabated, but all breathe more freely now Washington is safe; and this important point gained, there is less pressure to send off the various regiments of volunteers, and time is taken in order that they may be more thoroughly equipped. The President has declared the ports of North Carolina and Virginia to be in a state of blockade, in addition to those of the Confederate States, and active exertions are being made for the speedy fitting out of vessels to render such blockade effective. By closing all the Southern ports, and by preventing the passage of supplies down the Mississippi, the rebellious States will suffer severely, and perhaps be starved into submission. Devoting all their energies to the cultivation of those articles to which slave-labour is best adapted—namely, cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar—they have always depended on the great North-West for their supplies of food, and on the New England States for their manufactures. The principal articles of negro consumption are Indian corn and salt pork. Now, however much they have degraded the negro, rendered him unfit to take care of himself, they have not yet succeeded in destroying his appetite—*he must be fed*. A slave population of four millions with empty stomachs is a contingency not to be thought of without a shudder. The Slave States this year are more dependent than ever on Western-Northern supplies of food, for their own corn crops were a complete failure last season, owing to the long-continued drought. In some parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama, there has been something like a famine, and while these States were conspiring against the Union, their brethren in Illinois were sending large donations of wheat and corn to the impoverished districts!

There has been some complaint that the Washington authorities were lagging behind the popular spirit, and were not displaying that energy which the crisis demanded and the determined attitude of the North called for; but these murmurs are nearly silenced, and a feeling of entire confidence in the Administration is fast gaining ground, under the conviction that President Lincoln and his advisers are fully determined to call out the whole power of the country, and utterly crush out the rebellion. The news from the South is very conflicting and very unreliable. There can be no doubt of the enthusiasm of the Confederate States in what they deem their resistance to Northern aggression; but the bulk of the people are acting under an entire misapprehension of the truth of the matter. Their leaders and their press studiously mislead; and when there is no substratum of truth upon which they can build their fictions, they boldly invent the most atrocious lies about the Northern sayings and doings. For instance, it has been currently reported and generally believed amongst the far Southern people that Mr. Lincoln has been continually under the influence of liquor since his inauguration, and that he goes about in disguise, in constant fear of assassination. This is a specimen of the manner in which the Southern people are worked upon. The accounts of the purposes of the rebels, and of the whereabouts of their President (Jefferson Davis), are most contradictory. There can, I think, be little doubt that a bold push for Washington was, and perhaps still is, intended. The secession of Virginia and the row at Baltimore were probably parts of the general plan by which they hoped to surround and make an easy capture of Washington, and with it secure the President and his Cabinet. They met their first defeat at Harper's-ferry, where Lieutenant Jones, by burning the arsenal and destroying the arms it contained, deprived them of the means of at once bringing a large body of men against the capital. Volunteers are now

being sent back to their homes in large numbers, because the State is unable to arm them. The destruction of the navy yards and scuttling of the ships at Norfolk also disappointed them of a valuable prize. The greatest blow, however, to all the Southern schemes is the firm unanimity of the North. The Secessionists counted on a rising amongst the Democratic party, and they expected to get thirty thousand men and any quantity of money and provisions from this city alone. They confidently reckoned that the Federal Government would only be able to bring against them a few regulars, and perhaps some New England volunteers; but they have reckoned without their host this time. There is no Democratic, no Republican party—only a Union party at the North to-day. They have got thousands of men and large amounts of money and provisions in this city, but the men will meet them face to face instead of marching by their side, and the provisions and money will never find the way into their mouths or pockets. The Federal Government will be able, if necessary, to bring half-a-million of men against them if a less number will not suffice to put them down. When the Southern people begin to realise how completely they have been deceived, the position of their leaders will not be a very pleasant one. They have taught their followers to be so very prompt in administering a hempen necktie or a coat of tar and feathers, that said leaders may yet have practical proof how thoroughly their teachings have been appreciated. Of course no one can form any estimate of the nature or of the duration of the campaign, but the general feeling here is in favour of calling out such a force as will make it short, sharp, and decisive. It is estimated that between five and six millions sterling has been actually given by the North for war purposes since the 15th of this month. This amount has been partly voted by States, cities, and various corporations; partly donated by private individuals; and is partly made up by the expenditure in fitting out the various volunteer regiments. This looks as if the people were in earnest. I suppose some 60,000 men are under arms already, of which, perhaps, half are either already at, or else moving towards, Washington; and the other half is distributed at different points through the country, waiting orders. It is some satisfaction to know that those regiments that have already reached Washington have so far done their work well, and they had a good deal to try them. The direct route through Baltimore being closed, the troops had to proceed by water to Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, and thence, as the railroad track was torn up, to make a march of some thirty-five miles to Washington through a hostile country. They do not seem to have been molested, but owing to deficient commissariat arrangements they suffered considerably from hunger and thirst, as well as fatigue. The Seventh Regiment of this city, a crack corps, and the pride and pet of New York, seems fully to have sustained its reputation. Its drill and discipline is perfect, but being principally composed of clerks and merchants, who are not accustomed to hard work or privation, a good deal of interest was felt about them, when we heard that they had to relay the rails and rebuild the railway bridges on their road to Washington. I know many of the members personally. They are as brave a set of fellows as ever handled a musket, but I did not give them credit for such plucky endurance. Two biscuits and a slice of raw salt meat per day was rather hard on men accustomed to all the luxuries of New York restaurants. The "hid-gloves" regiment, however, acquitted themselves right well. They were assisted by a regiment of Massachusetts men, and those wonderful Yankees show quite as much aptitude for campaigning as for trading or inventing. The locomotive at Annapolis had been purposely damaged, in order to render it unavailing for the transport of the troops, but among the Massachusetts men was the very man who had made the engine, and with the assistance of other skilled mechanics who were in the ranks, he very soon repaired the mischief.

One word about the business aspect of the question, and I will trouble you no further. Of course this war puts an effectual stop on all remittances from the South. Merchants whose trade lay in that direction, who have large outstandings there, are of course greatly embarrassed, and suspensions and failures are painfully numerous. To add to the general embarrassment, the currency of some of the trading Western States is completely deranged by the decline in Border State stocks. The currency of these Western States consists of bank-notes issued by private individuals, and by corporate institutions, on the pledge and deposit of certain State Stocks; the favourite stocks for such employment being those of Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri. When these stocks decline in value the superintendent of the banking departments appointed for the purpose by the States calls for a farther deposit of stock to make good the depreciation, and if this is not complied with, he is authorised and instructed to sell the stocks at market prices, and apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the notes of the defaulting bank. Now, when you consider that these stocks have fallen from 30 up to 80 per cent. during the last few weeks, the confusion that has resulted is readily apparent. Exchange on New York has risen 15 and 17 per cent. premium at Chicago, whereas in ordinary times it rules about par, and Western merchants who have to make payments in this city cannot afford to lose this large percentage, while their creditors here cannot afford to wait. Our importing and jobbing houses are, consequently, in a very precarious position, and a general suspension of all merchants engaged in the dry-goods trade seems to be inevitable. Our importers having no money cannot remit against their indebtedness on your side the Atlantic, consequently there is no demand for exchange, either sterling or francs. The rate on London has fallen 3 and 4 per cent., and is now far below the point at which gold may be profitably imported—a renewal of the specie drain is therefore inevitable, though, perhaps, not to serious an extent as heretofore, as the bulk of the cotton crop has gone forward. Our internal navigation, however, is now about reopening, which will bring to tide water the breadstuffs with which the great West is overflowing, a large proportion of which must find a market with you. This will have to be paid for, but perhaps the demand for arms and for military stores may set off this to some extent. If the Border States become the theatre of the present war, then neither the cultivation of cotton at the South nor the raising of food at the North will be materially intercepted. At present I see nothing to cause any great apprehension on either score. It cannot possibly be the policy of the North to overrun the Southern plantations,



and planters must keep their negroes at work in order to ensure the means wherewith to feed them. The aspect of the grain crops in the North-west promises even a more bountiful harvest than the unprecedented yield of 1860. The present position of the Free States is that of restraining the aggressive tendencies of slavery; of course, should the conflict be severe and prolonged, the war will be carried into the South and immediate emancipation be the order of the day. I do not think it will come to this, nor does it seem desirable. Restrain slavery within its present limits, disarm it of all political power, and it will die a natural death. There are many enquiries as to which side England will take in this quarrel; many absurd rumours are put in circulation from day to day, the latest of which asserts in the most positive manner that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed by his Government to offer arms, ammunition, and troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion of the slaveholders. This cannot, of course, be true, but should any such offers be made, they will undoubtedly be civilly declined, as the United States Government is quite able to fight its own battles. Governor Hicks, of Maryland, took upon himself to recommend Lord Lyons as a mediator between the Government and the rebels, and he received the above for an answer. England's sympathies surely must be with the North in this great struggle, for in their success are bound up all the interests of freedom, civilisation, and religion on this continent. Cotton may have been king, but he lost his right to the title when he attempted to become an absolute, forgetting his place as a constitutional monarch. It is gradually breaking out that the South Carolinians did not get off so easily in their attack on Fort Sumpter as they would have us believe. Their loss seems to have been very severe; some accounts say between 300 and 400 killed, besides a large number wounded. I am inclined to believe that this is the fact. I know one lady in this city whose husband—a strong Southern man—commanded a company at Fort Moultrie. Shortly after the fight, she received a dispatch announcing the sudden decease of her husband, without giving her any particulars. I suspect he was one of the victims. It is said that a large increase to the regular forces is contemplated by the Government. The United States navy at present numbers about 8,000 sailors and 2,000 marines, the army counts some 19,000 men. The two branches are to be increased to a joint total of 50,000 men. I presume the greater proportion of the addition will fall to the share of the navy, in order to meet the extra demands made upon it in rendering effective the blockade of the Southern ports.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

On Friday Lord GRANVILLE, in reply to a question from Lord Derby, stated that the Government were about to issue a proclamation warning her Majesty's subjects not to depart from that neutrality her Majesty was so anxious to preserve in the war which had arisen between the Northern and Southern States of America. After such a proclamation, no British sailor, if captured as a privateer and treated as a pirate, will be entitled to claim the official protection of his Government.

#### SYRIA.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE brought the subject of Syria before the House; and especially sought to elicit from their lordships an opinion to the effect that it was desirable and consonant with the interests of Syria and the authority of the Porte that the occupation of the country should cease, as had been agreed, on the 5th of June next. The noble lord moved resolutions in accordance with his remarks, which took a very wide range over the affairs of Turkey.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in reply, urged that it would be discourteous in the House to express any opinion which could imply a doubt of the fulfilment of his engagement by the Emperor of the French to withdraw his troops on the 5th of June, which there was no reason to doubt would be done. With regard to the general question of the condition of the Turkish Empire and Government, into which Lord Stratford had entered somewhat largely, he pointed out that all that could be done by the other powers of Europe was to tender such advice as they thought calculated to promote reform and amelioration in the affairs of that country. Beyond this, a commission had been recently sent out to inquire into the financial condition of the Ottoman Empire, which he trusted might lead to some satisfactory result.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE expressed his regret that the Government did not think proper that the House should put on record its opinion on this matter, as he thought that their lordships would be perfectly justified in doing, using the very guarded language employed by the noble lord in his resolutions.

Lord GREY thought the present condition of Turkey was to be traced to bad government, and the constant interference of the great Powers in her internal affairs for the last thirty years. He objected to the resolutions, because their real meaning was assistance to Turkey.

Lord GRANVILLE having appealed to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to withdraw his resolutions, as no practical good could arise from their adoption, the resolutions were withdrawn.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

#### RAGGED SCHOOLS.

On Monday, Lord SHAFTESBURY, on moving for the evidence on which the part of the report of the Education Commission which related to ragged-schools was founded, protested against the report as untrue, unfair, and ungenerous, and trusted that some explanations would be given of the conclusions arrived at therein. He proceeded to examine what

he termed the inaccuracies of the report, quoted statistics to show that the ragged-schools were by no means so insignificant in numbers and in income as the report had assumed, and repelled with some warmth the accusations of the commissioners against the discipline and cleanliness of the schools—accusations which he stigmatised as a "gross libel." The opinion of the commissioners that no beneficial effects had been produced by ragged-schools was amply refuted by the decrease in juvenile delinquency in London during the last five years, the returns showing in that period a decrease of no less than 2,524 in the number of offenders. In corroboration of these returns Lord Shaftesbury quoted the opinions of Mr. Leigh, of Worship-street, and of the Rev. S. Warleigh, late chaplain of Parkhurst prison, testifying to the improved moral tone in the youthful population since the establishment of ragged-schools and reformatories, and contended that it was neither just nor fair for the commissioners to ignore the fair inferences to be drawn from such facts.

[In the course of his speech, which occupies two and a-half columns of the *Times*, the noble Lord repeated and amplified as well as toned down the statements made at the Exeter Hall meeting, reported in another column.]

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, having denied that there was one word in the report which could be construed into an accusation against ragged schools, and having congratulated Lord Shaftesbury that he had brought this subject before the House in a less "grandiose style" than he had used at Exeter Hall, vindicated the commissioners from the charges of misrepresentation and malignity, feeling convinced that they had exhibited the greatest impartiality to every scheme brought before them, without putting forth any such claim to infallibility as the noble earl had done.

I may say, as regards these gentlemen, that I do not believe any one of them had the slightest hostility to any scheme brought under their notice; and of this I am certain, that they do not put forth on their part that hyper-claim to infallibility which the noble earl exhibits. (Hear, hear.) One of those commissioners is here to answer the noble earl, but he knows well that none of the six other gentlemen has a seat either in this or the other House of Parliament. Some of these gentlemen I never saw before I entered the room in which they first met; with others I had only a very slight acquaintance; but of them all I will say that I never saw exhibited in any body of men such a spirit of entire impartiality, or a more ardent desire to carry out the object of the Government in instituting the inquiry. And yet these are the gentlemen who have been assailed by the noble earl. I say, to use the noble earl's own words, it is unmanly and ungracious to make such attacks upon these gentlemen as have been in Exeter Hall. (Hear, hear.)

He then detailed what steps the commissioners had taken to carry out their objects, how the statistics in the report were obtained, and observed that if there were any inaccuracy in the numbers of ragged-schools the secretary of the Ragged School Union was alone responsible for such inaccuracy, and that any fault on this head must attach to the body with which Lord Shaftesbury was connected. They had been applied to for the information not once but often, but had neglected to supply it.

I have the paper here, and here are the figures on which the report regarding ragged-schools is founded. In Exeter Hall the noble earl stated the number of scholars in ragged-schools to be 24,542; but the last published report of the Ragged School Union for 1860 gives the total number of scholars at 15,430, and the number of schools at 146.

He wished those who had not read the entire report would peruse the two pages which referred to these ragged-schools.

Our report—this public accusation, this condemnation of the ragged-schools—amounts to this, that we do not consider that they are a good permanent element in the national education of the country. We take the same view as that which has been taken by the Privy Council for some years past; and, after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of those institutions, we say that "we think that ragged-schools in which industrial instruction is not given, though they may in some special cases be useful, are not proper subjects for public assistance." The reason why we come to that conclusion is, that to enable those schools to get such assistance there should be an entire alteration of the character of the assistance given to other schools. We do not say that the ragged-schools may not have done good in their way, but we do say that the great schools of the kingdom are of more importance, and that it would be impossible to give the ragged-schools public assistance without altering the character of the assistance given to those other schools. In cases where there is a large expenditure of public money it is necessary to lay down stringent rules which should not be departed from (Hear, hear); and I should like to know to what extent the annual grant of 800,000*l.* would go if the Privy Council admitted those ragged-schools and all those schools which should be taken in with them to a participation in this grant? (Hear, hear.) Why, that sum would swell to treble that amount.

He denied that the commissioners had recommended that the 25,000 children at present in ragged-schools should be sent to industrial-schools. What they did say was, that there was a certain class of children who derived little or no benefit from these ragged-schools, and that in industrial-schools they believed they would derive advantages. His (the duke's) personal opinion went further:—

I believe that though these ragged-schools may at first have done a great deal of good, they are not calculated to form a part of our great system of national education, and that a portion of the children in them might, with much greater advantage, be sent to other schools. (Hear.) I am confident, notwithstanding the ridicule which the noble earl has thrown on the sugges-

tion, that if part of the money now expended in support of ragged-schools were applied to the clothing and due preparation of these children, they would be received into the ordinary schools, and be there subjected to discipline of more excellent character, be suffered to roam less about the streets, and be compelled to attend at more regular hours than they are required to do in the ragged-schools.

The noble earl asked why they did not apply to the police. The commissioners had done so, and the noble duke quoted from the evidence given by magistrates and police officers. They did make investigations in the metropolis. They appointed assistant commissioners, and divided the districts between them. These gentlemen investigated the subject of education in the metropolis most laboriously and completely. The noble duke then quoted the evidence of Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Hodgson, the two assistant commissioners. His lordship had said that their information was derived from one single town.

I have shown you that we have reports in precisely the same spirit from both our assistant-commissioners in the metropolis. I am unwilling to trouble your lordships with lengthened extracts, but I am in some degree compelled to do so, remembering that the characters of seven gentlemen are involved. (Cheers.) Every word which I have quoted—and which the noble earl has been unfortunate enough to overlook—will be found supported a thousand times over; and it is really a pity that the noble earl had not a little more leisure for investigation.

The noble duke then quoted in detail the evidence of the Rev. Thomas Hedley respecting Doncaster and Newark, Mr. Winder from Rochdale and Bradford, the Dean of Bristol and other witnesses, with the view of showing that Ragged Schools were, to a great extent, taken advantage of by a class which did not so much need their assistance, and that they were simply a means for giving elementary instruction to a number of children, an institution for bringing a moral influence, educational, domestic, and personal, to bear on the character of a neighbourhood, and that such schools were rather calculated to save the children from falling than to recover them after they had become thieves or vagrants. The Report did not indeed refer to voluntary teachers and penny banks—those subjects being totally irrelevant to the inquiry. He was certain that the plain and honest verdict of every one who read that report would be that the commissioners had dealt with the subject intrusted to them with the greatest possible impartiality. But while the noble earl talked of the friends of ragged-schools acting, were they the only people that had been acting?

What has the Church of England been doing? What have the Dissenting bodies been doing? What has the whole population of England been doing? Ragged-schools have done their part; but they have not done the only work. While Ragged-schools have been spending their 25,000*l.*, we and other bodies have been spending millions.

The noble earl had said that Ragged Schools had not asked public money; that they scorned and repudiated it—

The noble earl may do so for himself; but, unless I am very much mistaken,—and I don't want to expose myself to a charge of wilful falsehood from the noble earl—he formed one of a deputation with Sir John Pakington to the Council-office, in 1857, for increased grants of public money to these schools. ("No, no," from Lord Shaftesbury.) At any rate, whatever may be the opinion of the noble earl, the friends and supporters of Ragged-schools generally are not indisposed to receive public money. They do want public money; they have demanded it lately, and the noble earl is not entitled to come here and speak in their name. Our report, however, only states that we do not look upon Ragged-schools as a permanent system of national education, and that consequently we do not recommend an extension of the public grants to them.

Lord PORTMAN having said a few words deprecating a charge on county-rates,

Lord GRANVILLE trusted that, as the papers had been already presented to the House, there would be no division on the subject. It was natural that the noble earl should feel some warmth when, as he thought, an attack was made upon institutions to which he had devoted much time, and which he believed to be calculated to promote the interests of education. On the other hand he was surprised that the noble duke did not speak with even more warmth on the present occasion, considering the accusations made in the speech of the noble earl and the still more personal remarks directed against the commissioners not long ago in Exeter Hall. Having read the report with great care he had been struck with the ability and industry of the commissioners, and with their sincere and single-minded endeavours to arrive at the truth, and to convey it without disguise to the Government and the public. (Hear, hear.) He accepted the declaration made by the noble earl that the ragged schools wanted no help from the Government. It was not desirable these institutions should receive systematic assistance from the State, while it was impossible to deny that in individual cases, and where they have been superintended by active and energetic men, thoroughly up to their work, they had done much good.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY replied, and said that what he wanted to know was on what evidence, on what figures, or on what documents the commissioners founded their report. It was not enough to give the mere results. He wished to know on what the results were founded. The noble duke had given no explanation of the fact that the commissioners stated that there were only fourteen ragged evening schools in England and Wales, whereas there were 151 in London alone.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the discrepancy



arose from the fact that the commissioners did not include the schools for adults. If there was any error, it was the fault of those connected with the ragged schools themselves, for the commissioners inserted all the returns which had been furnished to them. With regard to the evidence which the noble earl asked for, it was impossible that it could be furnished. The commissioners sent out ten assistant commissioners to make personal inquiry, and their reports constituted the evidence on which the commissioners reported. He had every reason to believe that the reports they furnished were correct, but they took no evidence further than to make inquiries.

The subject then dropped.

The *Passengers (Australian Colonies) Bill*, and the *Marriages Validity Bill* passed through committee.

The House adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

On Wednesday, Sir L. PALK, in moving that the *Labourers' Cottages Bill* be read a second time, detailed cases of the grossest immorality resulting from overcrowded cottages, which, in his opinion, imperatively called for some legislative check. The object of the bill was to enable the owners of estates to raise money for the improvement of the cottages of labourers by a first charge upon the land. He admitted that there were difficulties to be encountered in dealing with the subject, and that some of the details were open to objections, which, however, might be obviated in the committee.

Sir G. LEWIS observed that the House must approve the policy and principle of the bill, so far as regarded the improvement of labourers' cottages; but he thought Sir L. Palk had somewhat exaggerated the bad condition of these dwellings, and that there had been of late years a combined effort on the part of solvent landed proprietors to improve them. The bill, in its machinery, proposed to give the Chairman of Quarter Sessions power to make a charging order; but this was the first instance in which the Chairman was clothed with independent functions. Upon the whole, though he should vote for the second reading, he had great doubts whether the bill would not require fundamental alterations.

After a discussion, which brought out a long array of objections to the details and machinery of the bill, Sir L. PALK, through Mr. S. Estcourt, proposed to meet one objection by substituting the *Enclosure Commissioners* for the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The bill was then read a second time.

##### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Lord RAYNHAM moved the second reading of the *Cruelty to Animals Prevention Bill*. The necessity of further legislation upon this subject arose, he said, from the inefficiency of the existing law, which was inoperative through the absence of provisions which the bill supplied. He explained the nature and object of the several clauses. Sir G. C. LEWIS thought that Lord Raynham, in his opinion, had failed to show that the present law was ineffectual for its purpose. The bill was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. BLACKBURN moved the second reading of the *Valuation (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill*, explaining the object of the measure. The LORD-ADVOCATE suggested various objections to the bill, and moved to defer the second reading for six months. After considerable discussion it was thrown out by 146 to 78.

##### COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

Mr. MACKINNON, in moving the second reading of the *Masters and Operatives Bill*, which proposed Councils of Conciliation, said its principle had been recognised by both Houses of Parliament, and, with regard to the details, he thought they ought to be referred to a select committee.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said no one could dispute the justice and expediency of terminating disputes between masters and their men by arbitration; his objection to the scheme which Mr. Mackinnon had elaborated was, that the existing law of 1824 provided for so deciding these disputes, and the bill did not enlarge the area of controversy. No complaint was made of the working of that law, and he recommended the House to pause before it enacted a new scheme, cumbrous and inconvenient, the effect of which would be to create perplexity and confusion. He urged various specific objections to the details of the plan.

The bill was supported by Sir J. Paxton, and opposed by Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Liddell, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Gower, Mr. Crossley, and Mr. Mellor. The Home Secretary moved that the second reading be deferred for six months, but the debate was adjourned.

The remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

##### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. FORSTER, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was in contemplation by the Government to issue a proclamation cautioning all English subjects against interfering in the hostilities now going on in America. The law of this country prohibited such proceedings; but he was not prepared to say that any person serving on board a privateer belonging to the Southern Confederacy was acting contrary to the *Foreign Enlistment Act*, the opinion of the Government as to the state of the law would be published in the proclamation.

##### THE FORTIFICATION LOAN.

In answer to Mr. R. LONG, Lord PALMERSTON said that it was impossible to say what proportion of the fortification loan the Government proposed to borrow during the ensuing year. Any plan that was decided on would be communicated to the House.

##### THE BUDGET.

On the order for resuming the adjourned debate on the question of reading the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means a second time, Mr. BENTINCK reiterated an inquiry he had made on a previous occasion, whether the Government were of opinion that the state of affairs in America would not require an increase in our naval and military establishments, and whether there was not reason to think, from recent accounts, that the probable diminished supply of cotton would not materially affect our trade revenue. Mr. CRAWFORD suggested to Mr. Bentinck whether it was judicious to raise the question of a diminished supply of cotton when the market was in an excited state.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that if the Government were prepared to give the House a fair opportunity of expressing its opinions on the resolutions upon the second reading of the bill, he, for one, would not oppose the reading of them. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the House was entitled to demand such opportunity, and he would fix the second reading of the bill for the first order of the day on Monday. Mr. DISRAELI thought the proposal a very fair one.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. BENTINCK, gave a negative to all his inquiries.

The resolutions were then agreed to, and it was ordered that a bill or bills should be brought in.

On the order for going into Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Sir S. NORTHCOTE, explained the causes of the apparent anomalies in the paper trade, observing that paper was a commodity which was largely an accessory to other trades. In reply to Lord H. LENNOX, promising that he was not able to give a clear explanation of the present state of the negotiations between France and Belgium, he gave his understanding of the arrangement on the subject of the export of rags.

Mr. MAGUIRE asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation and effect of the system of export duties on foreign rags upon the paper trade of the United Kingdom.

After some remarks from Mr. NORRIS, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. M. GIBSON, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution that the duties of Customs chargeable on the articles undermentioned, imported into Great Britain and Ireland, shall cease on and after the 1st of October, 1861—viz., paper, as denominated in the tariff; millboard; pasteboard; books, as denominated in the tariff; prints and drawings, as denominated in the tariff. In reply to Mr. Maguire, he said the Government were willing to consent to the appointment of a Committee, but not to suspend the operation of the resolution until the Committee had reported.

Mr. MAGUIRE urged the delay of the resolution till Parliament had information that would enable the Government to negotiate with France for what was a mere act of justice, but absolutely necessary for the salvation of the trade, which, though entitled to fair play, would, by a tax on the raw material, be left to compete upon unequal terms with the foreigner. He moved that the Chairman report progress.

After a debate in which the proposal for previous inquiry was supported by several members, and opposed, in an animated speech, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—who urged that the object of the proposal was to compare our commercial legislation with that of other countries, and to regulate our legislation by theirs, thereby to reverse the principles upon which we had acted for the last twenty years,—the Committee divided, when the motion to report progress was negatived by 100 to 54.

The resolution was then agreed to, and a bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

##### THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House next went into Committee of Supply on the army estimates, commencing with the item of 201,833*l.* for the departments of the Secretary for War, and the Commander-in-Chief. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Colonel DICKSON moved the reduction of the vote for clerks in the War-office by 5,000*l.* On a division the amendment was lost by 131 to 100. Mr. CHILDERS moved the reduction of the same vote by 3,000*l.* On a division the amendment was lost by 156 to 75. Mr. AYRTON moved to reduce the gross vote of 201,833*l.* to 196,224*l.*, the amount at which it stood last year. On a division the amendment was lost by 124 to 103. The vote was then agreed to, and the House resumed.

##### EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.

Mr. MURE moved the second reading of the *Edinburgh Assessment Bill*.

Mr. DUNLOP opposed the bill. Its object was to decide by the authority of that House a legal question now in dependence before the Court of Session. This was altogether irregular. No alteration of the Annuity-tax Act would be satisfactory that did not bring it into unison with the feeling of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. He moved as an amendment a resolution to that effect.

Mr. BLACK, amid the impatience of the House for a division, defended the bill.

Mr. HADFIELD opposed the measure, and moved the adjournment of the debate; but his motion was negatived without a division.

The House then divided on the original question.

For the amendment	26
Against	110
Majority	—84

The bill was then read a second time.

The *Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill* was likewise read a second time, and referred to a select

committee. The *Harbours Bill* was committed *pro forma*.

On the order for the second reading of the *Cork Infirmary Bill*, Mr. LONGFIELD moved to defer the second reading for six months. Mr. BEAMISH defended the bill, and, after some discussion, the amendment was negatived upon a division, and the bill was read a second time.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

##### TREATY WITH TURKEY.

On Friday, in answer to Mr. FREELAND, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the ratifications of a commercial treaty between England and Turkey had not yet been exchanged, as the treaty was not yet completed.

##### AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. PEACOCK called attention to the affairs of Austria and Italy, and moved for any papers received from our ambassador at Vienna describing the nature of the constitution lately granted by the Emperor of Austria to the various provinces and subjects of his empire. The hon. gentleman argued in favour of a duality of kingdoms in Italy rather than one united Italian kingdom, and he contended for the cession of Venetia, in the first place, and next for the upholding of Austria as a great European check to the ambition of France.

Mr. ST. AUBYN urged that the rendering up of Venetia was essential to the unity of Italy, while it would prove advantageous and a relief to Austria herself. He was of opinion that the departure of the Pope from Rome was essential to the settlement of the Italian question.

Mr. B. COCHRANE contended that the policy pursued by the Government had left England without a single ally in Europe; all the other powers were alienated from this country, while as regarded the nominal alliance with France, we were actually arming against her.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in declining to produce the papers asked, referred to the change in the system of the government of Austria and the adoption of representative and constitutional principles, and said that he could not but rejoice to see Austria entering on such a path. At the same time, owing to the jealousies of different nationalities in that empire, great difficulties were raised by the change, and especially in the case of Hungary; and it was not easy to reconcile the desires of the latter country for their own peculiar institutions with the unity of the empire. He could only hope that some means would be found of getting over these difficulties and of consolidating that ancient empire of Austria with which we have been in long and intimate alliance. With regard to Venetia, which had been obtained by Austria in exchange for her former provinces in the Low Countries, and which she had found somewhat burdensome, he thought that not much had been gained by the change, and that Venetia was nearly as burdensome to Austria as she found her Belgian dependencies. Her rule in Venetia was most distasteful to the people, and her tenure there so insecure, that Venetia could never add to the strength of Austria, while, as long as that occupation continued, it was an obstacle to any friendly relations between Italy and Austria. How this question was to be solved it was difficult to say; it was a question for Austria herself, and for the consideration of her new representative assembly. He himself must always feel the strongest wish for the prosperity and undivided strength of Austria.

##### THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

Sir J. FERGUSON called attention to the affairs of Syria; moved for a copy of the final recommendations of the International Commission for the future government of Lebanon; and asked whether it was intended to urge the adoption of the plan of her Majesty's commissioner for the Government of Syria on the Sublime Porte. The presence of the French army, useful as it had been in the first instance, had become, in the opinion of Lord Dufferin, only an embarrassment; and had, in fact, placed the Maronites in a worse position than they were before. He held that the plan for the future government of the Lebanon sketched out by Lord Dufferin was one calculated to settle the country; and he thought that a great occasion presented itself to the English Government to render a great service to Turkey by supporting the re-establishment of her authority in Syria.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the first arrangement proposed was, that there should be a Governor-General of Syria, with extensive powers, and under him a Christian Governor of the Lebanon. He approved of this, but it was met with decided opposition from the Porte. It was then thought that there might be three Kaimacans, for the Druses, Maronites, and Greeks respectively; but this was opposed by the French Commissioner and his government; and he (Lord J. Russell) was of opinion that it would be best to have a Christian Governor of the Lebanon, and this was agreed to, the only point being whether he should be a native. Four out of the five commissioners were of opinion that he should not be a native; but the French Government were still of opinion that a Maronite chief should be appointed; and that matter was still under consideration. With regard to the evacuation of Syria by the French troops, he had every reliance on the good faith of the Emperor to fulfil the engagement he had entered into.

Mr. LAYARD said that the papers which had been produced had proved that the disturbances had been caused by the Christians, stimulated by foreign agencies; and the Druses had only anticipated them in the massacres which took place. It was shown that the power of the Porte was sufficient to have put



down the disturbances without foreign occupation; while the French occupation had only led to mischief, as it rendered the Christians more insolent and the Druses more irritated.

After some observations by Mr. Clifford and Sir H. Verney, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Freeland, and Mr. Griffith, the subject dropped.

#### THE INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. HADFIELD asked when the yearly Indemnity Bill for not making the declarations required on accepting office under the crown would be brought in; whether it was identical with that which had been used annually since 1828, and would be printed and introduced in the same manner as other bills.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said this bill was always introduced and printed in the same manner as other bills, and was equally open to discussion, and it would be treated in the usual way this year.

The House then went into committee on the Army Estimates, commencing with the vote for manufacturing establishments. The main part of the remainder of the sitting was occupied by the discussion on the votes.

The other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock.

#### THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

On Monday Lord PALMERSTON stated that the House would adjourn on Friday next to the following Thursday for the Whitsuntide recess.

#### THE VOTE OF MR. A. STEUART.

The vote given by an honourable member while suffering, as was generally reported, from mental derangement, was the subject of a lengthened discussion in the House of Commons. Mr. Roebuck brought it forward as a question of breach of privilege; and moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances. Mr. Macaulay, the colleague of Mr. Steuart, the member alluded to, entered into the details of the case, with a view to show that the hon. gentleman was suffering from depression of mind—not from insanity; that he had voluntarily placed himself in the hands of Dr. Forbes Winslow, and that he was competent to perform his public duties. Sir George Lewis suggested that, instead of appointing a committee, the House should move for the publication of the proceedings which the Lunacy Commissioners had adopted in connection with the matter. Lord Palmerston, while regretting the pain which the discussion would necessarily occasion, considered it necessary that the House should take some steps to prevent a recurrence of the incident. Several of the members who subsequently addressed the House expressed their belief that Mr. Steuart was of sound mind on the night of the vote. Ultimately Mr. Roebuck's motion was negatived without a division, the House not allowing it to be withdrawn.

#### THE BUDGET.

On the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. MACDONOUGH pointed out that the bill repealing the paper-duties, which had been rejected by the Lords last year, had been annexed to a bill of supply; and urged that no successful attempt had ever been made to take such a course.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM (who was suffering from indisposition) made a masterly speech in reply. Confining himself to the constitutional question, he observed that last year he had been of opinion that, although he believed there was no precedent of the House of Lords having rejected a bill sent up by the Commons on purely financial grounds, that House had exercised a legitimate and an undoubted right in rejecting the Paper-duty Bill; it was, however, the exercise of an extreme right, and he was now of opinion that the time had arrived for the House of Commons, not to adopt a new course, but to revert to ancient practice. He would not go at length into precedents, but he believed it to have been the usage of the House of Commons since the Revolution to combine in one bill the remission and imposition of taxes, and he cited instances of this practice. He earnestly deprecated, he said, anything that would produce discord between two co-ordinate authorities, and if he apprehended that this bill would have the effect of bringing about a collision with the House of Lords, he would not support it; but, as he had no such apprehension, and believed the course taken by the Government to be most right and most just, he should give it his support.

"I have heard of a sort of hustings' cry, 'Down with the paper-duty, and up with the tea-duty.' Now, I do not wish to raise a vindictive cry; but if we are to have a hustings' cry—if that fatal issue should be joined, 'Up with the House of Lords, and down with the House of Commons;' if that issue be taken, I do not think that gentlemen on this side need be afraid of going to their constituents on that cry, and I am very much mistaken if the power and authority of the House of Commons would not be confirmed by a large majority. (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. MANNERS, in an elaborate speech, argued against the proposed form of the bill, and generally against the Budget. The debate was continued by Sir Francis Goldsmid, Mr. Rolt, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Whiteside.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke at some length on the main question. In reference to Mr. Gladstone he said:—

It is impossible not to see in the course of these debates a desire to depreciate the measures and to injure the political reputation of my right hon. friend who sits near me. ("Oh," from the Opposition, and cheers from the Liberal benches.) Well, sir, I think it is the duty of every colleague of my right hon. friend to resist that attempt; and, believing that he has always employed his great talents for the benefit of the people of this

country—believing that the people will appreciate his exertions in their behalf—I think that their gratitude for these efforts will stifle all the accusations which party has made, and that my right hon. friend will have an enduring reputation amongst those who have admired his splendid abilities and their devotion to the welfare and well-being of the country. (Loud cheers.)

Lord R. CRUIK took a personal view of the question, arguing that it was mainly one of confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and the financial antecedents of that gentleman did not inspire him with that confidence. The noble lord adopted much of the coarseness of tone of his speech of a previous evening, and with difficulty obtained a hearing from the House, and especially when he accused Mr. Gladstone of chicanery and an attempt to circumvent the House of Lords, and to exclude them from all deliberation in measures which are as much political as financial.

The adjournment of the debate having been moved, Mr. GLADSTONE objected to it, and Mr. DISRAELI strongly urged that the financial scheme required still further discussion. Lord PALMERSTON said that no intention of objecting to the second reading of the bill had been expressed; there would be other occasions for further debate. He should object to the adjournment. On a division, the motion for the adjournment of the debate was rejected by 247 to 164.

Mr. BENTINCK moved the adjournment of the House. On a division, that motion was lost by 233 to 145.

Colonel DICKSON moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord PALMERSTON said:—

It is useless, I know, to persist—(cheers)—when gentlemen are determined to prevent measures from being proceeded with at this hour (one o'clock). As those who succeed will be entitled to the glory of the conflict, I beg to second the motion. (Laughter and cheers.)

The debate was accordingly adjourned to Thursday next.

The Edinburgh Assessments Bill passed through committee.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### AMERICA.

The following is a telegram of the news received by the Niagara:—

NEW YORK, April 30.

The telegraphic communication between New York and Washington has been re-established.

Eighteen thousand armed troops are now in Washington, and the capital is said to be perfectly secure.

The prospects of an immediate collision have diminished.

A reactionary feeling is displayed in Baltimore.

The Federal flag has been hoisted on the Custom House.

The test vote in the Maryland Legislature showed a majority of thirty-eight against secession.

The levy of troops and war preparations continues with great zeal throughout the Northern and Southern States.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation, ordering all military companies to remain at their homes until ordered out by competent authority.

Washington advices state that he had informed President Lincoln that he would allow no Confederate troops to pass through Virginia for the invasion of Washington.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, declaring a blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

It is rumoured that the Tennessee Convention has passed a secession ordinance.

It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed in the district of Columbia in a few days. Authentic reports state that President Lincoln has informed the Governor of Virginia that should any more movements of Confederate troops be made north of Richmond, an immediate attack would be made by Federal troops on Norfolk and Richmond.

The *New York Herald* publishes a letter from San Domingo, stating that the Government of Hayti had protested against the action of Spain in seizing Domingo.

The Adriatic has arrived out, and the Arabia at Halifax.

The Bremen went ashore last night at Coney Island, but was got off, and arrived here safe this morning.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon calling for a loan of 14,000,000 dollars.

There is no apprehension of an attack on Washington.

Jefferson Davis's message to the Montgomery Congress was delivered on the 29th April. It states that the South will resist subjugation to the direct extremity.

The City of Manchester has arrived out.

Among the passengers per Niagara are the Hon. C. M. Clay, United States Minister to Russia, and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, who succeeds Mr. Dallas as United States Minister to London.

By a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America," the whole military force and military operations of the State are at once placed under the control of the President of the Confederate States. If the union be finally consummated by the people, then

Virginia shall turn over to the Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, &c., she may then be in possession of, acquired from the United States, in like manner as the other States of the Confederacy have done. The Convention was ratified by the Virginia Convention.

A Washington despatch says a Union Convention will be held at Wheeling, May 13, composed of delegates from Western Virginia. The Secessionists will attempt to conciliate by granting a demand to tax slave property.

Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature have passed resolutions affirming the right of the general Government to march troops through Maryland without hindrance, to defend Washington.

The President has called for 75,000 more troops, making in all 150,000 already called for. General Wool says they can have three times that number if they want them.

There are in New York German regiments, a capital French regiment, commanded by an officer who served in the Mexican war, an Italian regiment, and a British regiment.

The Ohio quota is already full, and more rejected than were accepted. A new call has been made upon Pennsylvania, and within forty days she will have 50,000 men in the field well armed and well equipped.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* says:—

Of the troops that have been called out thus far, 18,000 are already in Washington, 2,000 are at Annapolis, 3,000 are between Havre de Grace and Annapolis, 4,000 are on their way through Maryland from Pennsylvania, and 2,000, who left here yesterday, are at sea. Thus before the evening of the day after to-morrow General Scott will have nearly 30,000 troops at Washington. Of these, 5,000 will be stationed at Annapolis, which is to be fortified and held as a garrison town, and the whole line of road between there and Washington occupied by troops. Communications are then to be opened through Baltimore at all hazards. The Government believes that it can be done peaceably; but if it cannot be done in that way, it will be done in the other, as the possession of Baltimore—a great grain depot and machine shop, from which the rebels can be furnished with food, cannon, and shells—is indispensable before the aggressive move is made in front.

#### FLIGHT OF MARYLAND SLAVES.

The *New York Herald* says:—

It is reported from Harrisburg that a considerable flight of negroes into Pennsylvania is taking place, and that an attack has been made by a body of Marylanders on the village of Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, in consequence. It is said that whole families are leaving Maryland, and flying into the counties of Adams, York, and Franklin, Pennsylvania, and that the fear has become general in the border counties of Maryland that the departure of the whole slave population is imminent. Over 500 slaves have already run off.

The following is the answer General Scott gives to the rumour, which went like wildfire in the South, that he had gone over to the Secessionists.

Washington, April 30, 1861.

Hon. John J. Crittenden,—"I have not changed. I have not thought of changing. Always a Union man."

WINFIELD SCOTT.

### FRANCE.

The Paris papers state that the French and English cabinets have agreed to tender their good offices to the German Diet for the settlement of the question of the duchies.

The Minister of the Interior has annulled the permission previously granted for the publication of a new daily paper called *La France Libérale*. It was done on the pretext that one of the parties to whom the concession had been granted (M. Angles) died.

### ITALY.

Signor de Martino will leave Turin on Thursday next for Naples, as Lieutenant-General of the King. The resignation of Prince Carignan has been accepted.

Advices from Perugia state that a violent shock of earthquake was felt in that territory on Wednesday last. Several persons were killed.

The *Opinions* contains an article explaining that the moral adhesion of France to the kingdom of Italy is not sufficient. The article continues thus:—

The time has arrived in which France should explicitly and officially recognize the new state of things. Such a course would deprive the enemies of the kingdom of Italy of any pretext. The enemies of France would then no longer be able to say that her policy is equivocal.

### ROME.

It is asserted that Mgr. Chigi is about to go to Paris as Papal Nuncio, and that his nomination has already been accepted by the French Government.

A letter from Rome says:—"The address of the Romans to the Emperor of the French, for the evacuation of Rome, finds its way everywhere. A few days ago a search was made for it in the Apollo Theatre, because it was to be signed by the artists. The document was concealed in the stays of a danseuse, and was not discovered."

Another letter from Rome says:—"The King of Naples continues to maintain very active communications with foreign Powers. He has also just appointed as chamberlains many members of that fraction of the aristocracy which has remained attached to his cause. All have accepted the honour, and taken the oath in the presence of the principal major dome."

### AUSTRIA.

Both houses of the Council of the Empire, in their addresses to the Emperor, express a wish for the maintenance of the Constitution, and that Hungary



may be induced to send representatives to the Reichsrath. They further hope that peace may be maintained, and declare themselves ready to make sacrifices if required. They conclude by expressing their wish for the maintenance of the indivisibility of the Empire.

Both Houses of the Reichsrath sat on Friday. Baron Schmerling, Minister of State, presented fourteen bills, among which were a new press law, a matrimonial law, and a law decreasing the inviolability of the persons, and the irresponsibility of speech, of the members of the Reichsrath and the deputies to the Diet.

The Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting on Saturday last, voted the address in reply to the Emperor's speech, after a most animated discussion of eight hours. The Czechs, Poles, and the aristocratic party of great landed proprietors, proposed amendments in favour of a federal system. These amendments were rejected by a majority. It is said that the Polish and Czech members will leave the Reichsrath, on account of the discussion of Saturday last, on the Address in reply to the Emperor's speech.

All the gentlemen whose election in Venetia has been announced have declined to take their seats in the Council of the Empire, on the ground that they cannot consider that a few communes represent the will of the country.

Negotiations have been commenced with Croatia relative to the future position of the military frontier. It is reported that Croatia has determined to send representatives to the Reichsrath.

The *Paris Patrie* says:—"It is asserted that the Austrian Government has determined that, in the event of the adoption of the address proposed by M. Deak, one last effort would still be made by Austria for an arrangement with Hungary. Should this attempt fail, the Austrian Government would dissolve the Hungarian Diet."

#### HUNGARY.

Count Teleki, the leader of the advanced Hungarian party, has been found dead in his own residence. The rumour ran through Pesth, but was not fully confirmed until the meeting of the Lower Hungarian Chamber (in which Count Teleki, although a magnate, had accepted a representative place), when the President announced that the report was but too true. The announcement created a shock through the Chamber. Many members expressed their emotions in loud cries of grief, and several ladies were borne fainting from the galleries. M. Deak, the leader of the moderate nationalists, proposed the adjournment of the Chamber for some days, which was agreed to. Count Teleki was subject to morbid fits, and there is no doubt that he committed suicide. The *Times* Vienna correspondent says:—"My own opinion, which is based on communications received from persons residing at Pesth, is, that poor Teleki was not in sane mind when he committed the rash act."

In the Pesth Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, M. Deak exhorted the assembly to act with prudence and moderation, and proposed that the wishes of the country should be submitted to the Emperor in the form of an address. This proposal was received with applause by the majority of the Deputies.

At Raab, on Sunday evening, a crowd of people, partly armed, endeavoured to liberate four deserters from the Hussar regiments, who had been consigned to the military prison. Their design was, however, frustrated by the garrison. Three of the rioters were killed and fifteen wounded. The sentry of the military prison was stabbed to death. Several soldiers were wounded.

#### RUSSIA.

An insurrection of a religious character has broken out in the government of Kasan. Seventy peasants have been shot. General Bibikoff has been despatched to Kasan. Disturbances have also taken place in the government of Penza.

By an order of the day published on the 30th of April twenty-five generals have been placed on half-pay, in addition to fifty-seven already removed from active service.

#### TURKEY.

The *Débats* contains the following telegraphic despatch:—"Serajevo, May 6. The Christians have broken the arrangement which was made with regard to the blockade of Nischich. They attacked a convoy in the defiles, and massacred fifty Mussulmans. The consuls have remained at Nischich to tranquillise the population, but the position of things is very critical. Bosnia is tranquil."

#### JAMAICA.

At Jamaica the cotton-growing companies had determined to plant several thousand acres immediately, so that the crop might be in Manchester before the close of the year. The Legislature had been prorogued by proclamation to the 28th of May.

#### WESTERN AFRICA.

The *African Herald* of the 22nd of March states that a party of natives having come down upon the Island of Tombs and robbed a British factory, Capt. Jones, of the 2nd West India Regiment, was sent by the Governor of Sierra Leone to demand reparation. Captain Jones, however, was insulted, and his life threatened. A large expeditionary force was therefore got ready, but the King of Quia Country arrived, and promised satisfaction.

An attack having been anticipated by the Dahomians upon the Abbeokutans, Consul Foote, of

Lagos, collected a force for the defence of the latter. The Dahomians, however, abandoned their intentions, and the troops were not required.

A native missionary, who witnessed the "grand custom" of the King of Dahomey, says that more than 2,000 male human beings were slaughtered, and about as many females and young children, besides enormous numbers of deer, turkey buzzards, and other fowl.

#### INDIA.

The plan of the Secretary of State for amalgamating the local European force with the line has been published. Officers and men are to be asked to volunteer; those who decline will be formed into regiments for local service. Three regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry are to be formed out of the existing forces, and added to the line.

The Madras Government has decided that only such works of the Irrigation and Canal Company shall be proceeded with as are not likely to exceed the guaranteed capital of one million.

Mr. Laing has published an explanation of his connexion with the Canada Railway, which is considered to be full and satisfactory by Lord Canning. His statements have satisfied the Indian public that Mr. Laing has been the intended victim of an unfounded and reckless assault, and that he has emerged from the conflict without a stain.

There are very bad prospects for the next indigo crop. No rain has fallen yet. The ryots still refuse to sow in Lower Bengal.

The famine continues, chiefly in the Delhi district. The penal code is not to come into operation till the 1st of January, 1862.

The duty on Malwa opium has been raised to Rs. 700 per chest. The duty on salt has been raised fifty per cent.

#### CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 1st of April:—

The most important intelligence we have now to communicate is that the river Yang-tse has been declared open above Chinkiang and as far as Hangkow to British vessels. A notification has appeared to this effect, and also giving the provisional regulations for British trade in the Yang-tse river. The towns where Consular establishments will be placed are Chinkiang, Kinkiang, and Hangkow, and vessels of war will be stationed at those places and Nankin. In a communication held with the Taeping authorities, by order of Admiral Hope, the former agree not to interfere with British vessels.

By the return of a private steamer to Shanghai from Hangkow we learn that Admiral Hope, with the fleet, was close to Hangkow on the 11th ult. The foreigners who visited Hangkow were courteously received by the Chinese authorities. It does not appear that the insurgents have yet got possession of Kinkiang, but the places they have taken exhibit a sad state of destruction. We learn the following particulars of the journey to Hangkow and the places visited:—Nankin is totally destroyed, as is also Chinkiang, the first of the open ports; both are a mass of ruins. The rebels at Nankin proved civil, but appeared a degraded set. All trade is stopped and the people quite enslaved, being forced to work without pay, getting only a little food. In moving about the place nothing was seen but misery and desolation. Ngauking is the best port held by the rebels, and the country as far as this presented the same features of destruction. Above this the appearance of the country improved, but the towns along the route had all suffered in former attacks from the rebels, and with the exception of Hangkow only small portions have been rebuilt.

From Tien-tsin there are dates to the 15th of March. The ice had broken up, and business was likely to be resumed with activity. Mr. Bruce, it was expected, would go to Peking on the 20th, and it was reported that the Emperor was to return to the capital. An Imperial edict had appeared, establishing a Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking.

The Russian journals, which receive early intelligence from China through Siberia, announce that the Mantchou army, in garrison at Peking, has revolted. The motive is said to be the delay on the part of the State in the payment of the troops.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

##### PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The *Times* Melbourne correspondent says:—"Since the last mail no affair of importance has occurred at the seat in war of New Zealand. The sap has been steadily advanced against Kingi's strong pah called Pukerangiora, and we are in daily expectation of news of its storming and capture." The same writer adds in a P.S.:—

On the 11th of March, General Pratt received a communication from Pukerangiora, desiring a short truce. This has been granted for forty-eight hours. It is to open communications as to the terms of peace—at least so it is believed. The general granted this short truce, as it evidently leaves him in no worse position at the end of the forty-eight hours than he was. His arrangements for storming the pah were then complete, or nearly so. His sap had advanced to within 200 yards of the pah, and it is understood that he has determined at the end of the time granted to commence operations. The natives are much discouraged by their successive disasters, and it is believed that they now see that success is impossible to them. There seems, therefore, to be a reasonable probability that before General Cameron reaches the seat of war hostilities will have been brought to an end. A similar desire has been evinced by the Waikatos to see an end put to hostilities. They have made a proposal to Governor Browne to withdraw the Waikatos if it be agreed to leave the question as it stood before hostilities commenced. The Governor has declined to do this. "The Waikato chief William Thompson, a man of influence and decision, had gone down to Taranaki—not in a hostile mood, but, it was thought, to withdraw the

Waikatos. If the temper of the Waikatos be decidedly in favour of a termination of the war, Kingi alone cannot maintain it; and it is generally believed that his own people are tired of a contest which has only brought great disasters upon them. There has never yet been so favourable a prospect of peace."

The *Sydney Herald* has another version to the following effect:—

Several leading chiefs have had an interview with the Governor, on the subject of the re-establishment of peace. The following was proposed as the basis of the treaty:—

"1st. That the piece of land at Waitara should be left aside (or set apart), to be afterwards arranged or settled by a court, or whakawakanga. 2nd. That the 'causes of evil,' whether as regards men, the land property, or murder, should all be now 'unloosened' or forgiven." His Excellency pointed out the unreasonableness of these demands, and the impossibility of being able to comply with them. Though no tangible result has followed this interview, it is believed that it may not be unproductive of good in the end.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty is still in retirement at White Lodge, Richmond-park, but drives out daily. Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Wednesday, the 10th of July. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, went on Saturday to Frogmore House, and returned in the afternoon.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family attended Divine service in the White Lodge on Sunday morning. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

The Prince Consort paid a visit to Cambridge on Tuesday (yesterday).

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left Buckingham-palace on Saturday to visit the Prince of Wales at Madingley-hall, near Cambridge, and returned on Monday.

According to present arrangements, the Court will leave the White House, Richmond, on the 17th and 18th of the present month, and then return to Osborne, where it is her Majesty's intention to remain until a few days after her birthday, the 24th inst., and then return either to Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace.

The office of Taxing-master of the House of Commons has been conferred upon Mr. Charles Frere, Examiner for Standing Orders to the two Houses of Parliament.

Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, R.A., is placed on half-pay, and his name has been removed from the effective list of his regiment.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A notice from the Post-office intimates that the second monthly mail to China will be discontinued after June.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commander-in-Chief, to be Colonel of the Royal Artillery and also Colonel of the Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, G.C.B., is gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 41st Foot; and Major General Eden to the Colonelcy of the 50th Foot, vice England. [This last appointment is much criticised by the press.]

The English public has not heard the last of Madame Grisi even yet, as she is announced to sing at some of a series of twelve concerts, at the Crystal Palace, during the next three months.

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. HATCH.—The action brought by Mr. Hatch against his late solicitors, the Messrs. Lewis, was brought to a termination yesterday. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages forty shillings.

DESTRUCTION OF GRIMBLE AND CO.'S STEAM VINEGAR WORKS BY FIRE.—Yesterday morning a destructive fire broke out, between the hours of one and two o'clock, upon the premises of Messrs. Grumble and Co., vinegar merchants, in Cumberland Market, Regent's-park. The extensive range of warehouses, and eight or nine houses, were destroyed. The total damage done must, at a rough calculation, reach several thousand pounds sterling, and unfortunately several of the sufferers were not insured for a single penny. As to the origin of the fire not the least reliable information could be obtained.

WAR IN AMERICA.—PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN.—Last night's *Gazette* contains the Royal Proclamation enjoining the observance, on the part of British subjects, of a strict neutrality in regard to the hostilities which have broken out between the United States of America and the Southern Confederacy. The proclamation quotes at length the various provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; and then enumerates the several acts which would be deemed an infraction of that statute. In conclusion, British subjects are warned that if they violate the law, they will obtain no protection from the penal consequences which may result from their misconduct. The proclamation is dated yesterday, the 13th of May.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.—We regret to announce the demise of the Duke of Bedford. His grace, who has for some months past been in a declining state, expired yesterday afternoon at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, shortly after two o'clock. Lord John Russell, M.P., and Mr. F. H. Russell, M.P., were summoned by telegraph at an early hour, and left town in consequence of the serious illness of their relative. The late Duke, during his public career in the Lower House, voted on all occasions with the Whig party, and although an unfrequent speaker in the House of Peers, invariably supported the views and measures of the Whig Government. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son William, born in 1809. The present Duke was M.P. for Tavistock from 1832 to 1841.]



## Literature.

*The Province of Jurisprudence Determined.*  
Second Edition. Being the First Part of a  
Series of Lectures on Jurisprudence, or, the  
Philosophy of Positive Law. By the late  
JOHN AUSTIN, Esq. London: John Murray.

It is thirty years since this treatise was first published. It has been long out of print; and its republication was widely demanded, and urged on the author himself with many flattering entreaties. Whatever opinion might be held of its theories of Divine Command and of Utility as bases of the science of Law, the great merits of the work were universally admitted, and its influence fell little short of the establishment of a recognised foundation for a school of Jurisprudence. But Mr. Austin could not be prevailed on to reissue the volume which had slowly made its way to so eminent a place; and it is consequent on his death that it is now again given to the public, as the first portion of an edition of the lectures delivered by him as Professor of Jurisprudence in the London University. The reasons for withholding this volume so long from the public will be best understood by a brief sketch of Mr. Austin's career, which we shall draw from the Preface to this new edition, written by his accomplished widow.

Mr. Austin was not originally destined for the bar. He served five years in the army; and when he quitted it for the profession for which his intellectual talents seemed peculiarly to fit him, he preserved, in sympathies and distinguishing marks of character, the influence of his early military calling. After studies in the chambers of several eminent lawyers, he was called to the bar in 1818; and those who knew best his remarkable gifts "confidently predicted for him the highest honours of his profession." But he himself was not sanguine; his forebodings from the first were but too truly and sadly realised in his whole career. He abandoned practice, as being both mentally and physically unfitted for its hurry and excitement—liable to "extreme debility and prostration," and "nervous and sensitive in the highest degree, and totally deficient in readiness, in audacity, and in self-complacency." He was so constituted that "he could do nothing rapidly or imperfectly," and, in whatever task he undertook, his propensity was to employ "a degree of thought and care out of all proportion to the nature and importance of the occasion." On the establishment of the London University, Mr. Austin was chosen to fill the chair of Jurisprudence. He at once proceeded to Germany, to study on the spot what had been done and was doing by the great jurists of that country; and established himself at Bonn, where he resided for great part of a year, enjoying the society of Niebuhr, Brandis, Schlegel, Arndt, and other eminent men; and diligently mastering the greatest works in the language, on the subject he was henceforth to make his own. On his return to London his class opened with a promise of success that exceeded his highest expectations. But the shadow of ill health, and the depression of anxiety as to his new, laborious, and, as appreciated by his conscientious mind, most responsible office, cast a gloom even over his enthusiasm and ardent devotion to his work. Greater trials still came; in the shape of the practical failure of the University system to command such a succession of students in jurisprudence as would suffice to maintain a chair. As jurisprudence formed no part of the necessary studies of a young barrister, "his professorship became nearly an empty title," notwithstanding the confessed ability as a teacher, and philosophical mastery of his subject, by which his labours were distinguished. No provision existed for the support of the Professorship but the fees of students; and as he had no private fortune of his own, he was compelled to resign his chair. In 1832 he gave his last lecture; and published the work on which his public fame is founded, and which is now reprinted. Of this enforced retirement from duties for which no man ever had more perfect aptitude, Mrs. Austin says: "Such was the end of his exertions in a cause to which he had devoted himself with an ardour and singleness of purpose of which few men are capable. This was the real and irremediable calamity of his life,—the blow from which he never recovered." In the following year he was appointed by Lord Brougham a member of the Criminal Law Commission, and his talents were thus turned from the special purpose to which he had thought to dedicate his life, as an expositor of the philosophy of law. He, at this time, "arrived at the conviction that, as a teacher of jurisprudence, he had nothing to hope." But the insufficiency of legal education in this country having attracted considerable professional attention, the Society of the Inner Temple determined on an attempt to teach the principles and history of jurisprudence. The

scheme was promoted earnestly by Mr. Bickerseth, afterwards Lord Langdale, a friend of Mr. Austin's; and the result was that Mr. Austin was appointed to deliver a course of lectures. But he had again the difficulty of a new experiment to contend with: and again those aspiring to the bar were not under any necessity of attendance on the lectures in jurisprudence; but, like their predecessors, might, by a narrow range of professional studies, attain places of honour and profit, though utterly ignorant of this higher subject. The struggle against such obstacles proved too much for Mr. Austin; and when, to the natural mortification of a teacher whose value was unrecognised, was added anxiety about even the means of subsistence, it was not wonderful that his health broke down, and that, abandoning "the conflict in which he had met with nothing but defeat," he sought "an obscure but tranquil retreat on the Continent."

The circumstances we have narrated have a sadness that every one must feel. Here was a man of extraordinary vigour of intellect, of great moral dignity, and of a noble and disinterested spirit, whose life did not correspond to his abilities, either in its labours or rewards. It is to be regretted surely that there could not be found for such a man and teacher, some provision independent of the popularity or professional utility of the great subject to which he would have wholly devoted himself. His views of subsistence and comfort were very moderate; and had he enjoyed but an independency, he could have worked freely and heartily, and with great serviceableness to his country. But, on the whole, the personal reasons for his failure were fully as great as those incident to his circumstances. Mrs. Austin is not to be blamed for the tone of complaint that naturally runs through her reverent narrative of the "troubled life and baffled designs" of the truly great man she has so worthily commemorated. But she herself suggests, more or less unconsciously, the interpretation of this great life's failure;—in certain constitutional peculiarities, not to say infirmities—feeble health, nervous irritability, such deficiency in mental agility that "it belonged to the nature of his mind to grapple with a question with difficulty, almost with reluctance," an "over-scrupulous and oversensitive spirit," a habit of forming a "low estimate of men," a disposition to "keep aloof from them," and a temper which manifested itself in "proud humility and fastidious reserve." With these elements in his nature, success in any calling must inevitably have been difficult, and even an accident had it really befallen him: and on these grounds, we, having profound regard for Mrs. Austin, as well as for her husband's memory, wish that she had omitted the disdainful words she has here and there written of the want of appreciation from which he suffered, and of his struggle with "a world to which he was at once so unequal and so superior." The admission that "bitterness was excited in him by the chilling indifference with which his noble and disinterested efforts had been received," is a considerable abatement from the "magnanimity and dignity" attributed to him, and in part a contradiction to the nobleness and disinterestedness claimed for his labours. Great he was: but a greater nature would have pursued, even in pain and poverty and disappointment, the subject for which it felt to be pre-eminently fitted; and would have enriched the world in spite of the world's cold neglect. But Mr. Austin's weakness was manifest in this—that he abandoned the creation of a science of jurisprudence because his teaching of that science was not appreciated, or did not bring social rewards. We know that he did not covet mere reward for himself: but it is undeniable that, because he did not achieve acknowledged success, not merely was the professorship surrendered, but even the subject itself, as to which Mr. Austin was yet conscious of unequalled ability for so treating it as to serve law and culture in all time to come. We greatly mourn that the conjunction of qualities we have noticed in this great man, and of which the influence was aggravated by unfavourable circumstances, should have made it impossible for him to devote the long leisure of his later life to a work which he at least should have estimated more truly than that world he almost despised.

It will now be understood how it was that, even when his sole book became famous, Mr. Austin could not be induced to prepare it anew for the press. The subject revived painful associations; his mind was disinclined to resume long-disused labours; and to his fastidious taste the work seemed to require to be entirely recast and rewritten. He therefore refused to permit it to be merely reprinted; and as to any new and extended work, he perhaps felt, with Mrs. Austin herself, that the calm and enjoyable retirement he had at last found "was too precious to be risked for the advantage of a world to which he owed so little!"

Mr. Austin served very usefully as a Royal

Commissioner in Malta, with Sir G. Lewis, in 1837-38. Afterwards he resided in various places on the Continent till 1844, when he became resident in Paris, but was uprooted by the Revolution of 1848. He then returned to England, and lived in happy seclusion at Weybridge, with improved health, in simple habits, and enjoying a "serene elevation of mind." In 1859 he published a pamphlet, "A Plea for the Constitution"; and its success led him to think "that he had contributed something to the defeat of pernicious projects." The whole character of the production is explained in Mrs. Austin's remark, that "Profoundly convinced as he was of the scarcity of great ability, and of the still greater scarcity of a disinterested love of truth, he regarded with a sort of horror all schemes for placing the business of legislation in the hands of large bodies of men."

The volume we now earnestly welcome, with gratitude to Mrs. Austin for undertaking the publication of her husband's very valuable writings, appears without alteration; but with the addition of some "scattered memoranda" relating to modifications and additions which at one time the author meditated. It is to be followed, as students of law and of morals will be glad to learn, by all the lectures delivered by Mr. Austin at the London University, with no further revision than the removal of needless repetitions. Mr. Austin's style is very peculiar. It has matchless clearness and precision; but all other qualities of style are sacrificed to accuracy of expression, and every sort of repetition is indulged that may banish ambiguity, and secure completeness and plainness in the presentation of the thought.

To the principles on which Mr. Austin rests his superstructure we ourselves wholly object. When Dr. Charles Foster—who is of Mr. Austin's own training, and at one time his successor in the London Chair of Jurisprudence—published his "Elements of Jurisprudence," in 1853, we gladly hailed it, and we would again commend it, both for its acute and just criticism of Mr. Austin's principles (while doing justice to his authority and to the great excellencies of his treatise), and for its elucidation of the fundamental ideas of jurisprudence, and establishment of a first principle, common to morals and jurisprudence, which fulfils the conditions of being immutable, absolute, universal, and necessary. We should deeply regret, however, to lose anything that has been written by so clear and deep a thinker as Mr. Austin; and when we advance from his analysis of notions pervading his science, and from his views of the sources of law and the modes in which it begins, to his consideration of law with reference to its purposes, and with reference to the subjects about which it is conversant, we shall undoubtedly sit with highest profit at the feet of this greatest English master of the philosophy of positive law.

## Gleanings.

A modern poet thus criticises some church-going people:—

"Attend your church," the parson cries:  
To church each fair one goes;  
The old go there to close their eyes,  
The young to eye their clothes.

Appended to a special advertisement for the masquerade ball at Laporte, California, is the following significant notice:—"W.B. Gentlemen (and ladies) will be required to leave their fire-arms and cutlery at the door."

Mr. James Parkin writes to the *Times* that he and certain friends have discovered a new comet, already visible to the naked eye. Position—right ascension, 162; declination, 55 20+. Recent intelligence from America announces a similar discovery there.

Curious answers often come out in examinations for the civil service. The word "inheritance" occurring in a page of reading, the examiner interrogated the youngster: "What is inheritance?" "Patrimony." "What is patrimony?" "Something left by a father." "What would you call it if left by a mother?" "Matrimony."

Mr. William Blackwood has published the "New Examen; or, an Inquiry into the Evidence relating to certain passages in the late Lord Macaulay's History concerning the Duke of Marlborough—the Massacre of Glencoe—the Highlands of Scotland—Viscount Dundee—William Penn," &c., by John Paget, Barrister-at-Law.

"THIRDLY AND LASTLY."—The well-known aversion of the Scotch to hearing read sermons has often led to amusing occurrences. One indulgent parson in a country district was permitted so far to transgress the rule as to be allowed notes, which never in number exceeded three, and which of course were—"First, second, thirdly and lastly." One Sabbath afternoon, having exhausted both firstly and secondly, he came to the termination of his discourse, but, unfortunately, the manuscript was wanting. In vain efforts to seek the missing paper, he repeated "thirdly and lastly" ad nauseam to his hearers. At last one, cooler than the others, rose, and nodding to the minister, observed, "Deed sir, if I'm no mistaken, I saw 'thirdly and lastly' fa' out the poopit stairs."—*Dean Ramsey's Reminiscences.*



## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

MORELL.—May 2, Mrs. John Reynell Morell, of Gloucester House, Highgate, of a son.  
HUTCHIN.—May 3, at North Frodingham, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Hutchin, of a daughter.  
FULLER.—May 11, at 75, Oakley-square, the wife of Mr. John H. Fuller, of a son.  
LUFFON.—May 11, at Beechwood, Roundhay, near Leeds, the wife of Francis Luffon, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

WEEKES—JONES.—March 14, at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, Sydney, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A. Charles Wye, eldest son of the Hon. E. C. Weekes, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, to Sarah, youngest daughter of David Jones, Esq., Dynevor-terrace, Hyde-park, Sydney.  
STANTON—SANDYS.—May 1, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, Mr. John Stanton to Miss Hannah Sandys.  
WHEATON—SHAW.—May 4, at West Orchard Chapel, Coventry, by the Rev. E. H. Delf, Mr. William Austine Wheaton, of Ringwood, to Lucy, daughter of the late J. P. Shaw, Esq., of Haywood-park, Staffordshire.  
GROSE—SILLY.—May 7, at the Congregational Church, Slough, by the Rev. G. Robbins, Mr. Joseph May Grose, of Plymouth, to Ellen, fourth daughter of Mr. J. H. Silly, of the former place.  
HUGHES—LITTLEFORD.—May 7, at the Scotch Church, Regent-square, by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., Frederick J. Hughes, Esq., of Chapel-street, Bedford-row, solicitor, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. Littleford, of Northampton-square.  
TRUBNER—DELEPIERRE.—May 7, at the German Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Dr. Christlieb, Mr. Nicholas Trubner, of Paternoster-row, to Cornelia, only daughter of Octave Delepiere, Esq., Consul-General and Secretary of Legation to the King of the Belgians.  
ADENEY—LITTLEFORD.—May 7, at Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, by the Rev. G. J. Adeney, Mr. A. W. Adeney, to Lauretta, daughter of Mr. Littleford, of Northampton-square.  
BLINKHORN—MORRIS.—May 7, at Portland Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. R. Cavan, Mr. Henry Blinkhorn, to Miss Maria Morris, niece of Mr. William Hatch, of Grove Cottage, Portwood, Southampton.  
SMITH—STRUDWICK.—May 8, at Middleton-road Congregational Church, Dalston, by the Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., William Thomas, third son of Mr. Robert Smith, of Park-road, Dalston, to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Strudwick, of Dalston.  
OATES—STUDWICK.—May 8, at the Congregational Church, Middleton-road, Dalston, by the Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., Mr. James Daniel, youngest son of Mr. Matthew H. Oates, of Halifax, to Catherine Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. William Studwick.  
HAYWOOD—MATTHEW.—May 8, at the Congregational Church, Middleton-road, Dalston, by the Rev. Clement Dukes, A.M., William Haywood, Esq., Bedford-row, Walworth, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jehu Matthew, Esq., Parkfield-terrace, King Edward's-road, South Hackney.  
MAY—BEALE.—May 8, at the Friends' Meeting House, Hemel Hempstead, Walter May, of Birmingham, youngest son of the late Charles May, C.E., F.R.S., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Beale, Hemel Hempstead.  
CHANDLER—BARNARD.—May 9, by special license, at the Congregational Chapel, London-road, Lowestoft, by the Rev. Richard Lewis, Mr. W. Chandler, Ringsfield Hall, Suffolk, to Ellen Barnard, of Lowestoft.  
DEAKIN—HOWITT.—May 9, at Fulwood Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. David Loxton, Mr. Joseph Tingle, second son of Mr. William Deakin, to Marian, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Howitt, Sheffield.  
NEWTON—HAYDON.—May 9, at St. Paul's Chapel, Southsea, by the Rev. J. H. Cooke, Mr. H. W. Newton, of Stratford-on-Avon, to Anna Wers, eldest daughter of T. C. Haydon, Esq., Queen-street, Portsea.  
POORE—MABIE.—May 9, at Hope Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. G. B. Babler, Mr. Edward Thomas Poore, to Margaret Edmond, only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Mabie, all of Salford.  
PRENTICE—WEBB.—May 14, by the Rev. J. Reeve, Edward Henry, youngest son of the late Thomas Prentice, Esq., of Stowmarket, to Sarah Pittsairn, eldest daughter of Lancaster Webb, Esq., of Combe.

## DEATHS.

MORGAN.—May 7, at her father's residence, Shireland Hall, Birmingham, Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. H. Morgan, aged nine years.  
STAFFORD.—May 7, at his residence, 70, London-road, Leicester, in his seventy-first year, Thomas Stafford, Gent., father of Mr. John Stafford, cheese factor, of this town. He was a consistent member of the Independent Church at Lutterworth for more than forty years, and much respected.  
MOSTYN.—May 8, at Birling Manor, Kent, the Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, M.P., aged thirty-one.  
WHIGLEY.—May 8, in his seventy-seventh year, at his residence, Old Swan, near Liverpool, Thomas Whigley, Esq., late of Woodbrook, Saddleworth.  
COLE.—May 9, at his house, 5, White-cottages, Grosvenor-street, Camberwell, after a short illness, Mr. George Cole, son of the late Rev. George Cole, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church meeting at Church-street, Blackfriars-road.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds have been dull during the past week. On Saturday the market was flat, Consols being then quoted at the lower price of 91½ to 92 for money. This morning, however, there is a slight favourable reaction, and the quotation is now 91½ to 92 for money, and 92 to 93 for the account. The public continue to sell Reduced and New Three per Cents., and, relatively, they are much lower than Consols, and have been so for some days.

To-day the Market has been quiet, but prices were firm till the afternoon, when a fractional decline occurred, Consols being 91½ 91½ for money, and 92 for the account. The New Threes and Reduced Annuitants are 89½ 89½. Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 4s. dis. India Five per Cent. Loan, 101½ 101½; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Encased Paper, 99½; and ditto Debentures, 96½.

The inquiries for money continue active, but the market is quieter than it was a week ago, and the banks and discount houses appear more willing to employ their resources at the current rates.

A fair amount of business is recorded in the

Foreign Market, and prices exhibit a slight upward tendency.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been on a rather limited scale; prices, however, have shown more firmness. Great Westerns have advanced to 71½ 71½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 110. North-Westerns to 94. Midlands to 121½ 122½. North-Eastern, Berwick, to 102½ 103; and South-Eastern to 80½. Great Northern has declined to 110 and 110½; and West Midlands to 47. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have shown no change of importance.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue inactive.

IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE CHEST IN A HEALTHY CONDITION.—A celebrated German physiologist has described the chest as the principal "Entrance-hall of Death." The history of mankind demonstrates the correctness of this figurative expression, for consumption, the most fatal of all diseases, has decimated the human race in all ages, and in all climates. Modern science has been prolific in suggesting various remedies to check the ravages of this insidious disease. None, however, were found really efficacious until the German faculty adopted the use of that celebrated extract, prepared from the liver of a peculiar species of codfish, under the skillful directions of Dr. de Jongh, a renowned European chemist and distinguished physician. The fame of this new remedy travelled to this country, and the truly marvellous results which have followed the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil in thousands of cases of disease of the chest have satisfied the most eminent British medical practitioners, and all unprejudiced persons, that the continental faculty have justly appreciated the scientific labours of Dr. de Jongh, and correctly asserted that the therapeutic powers of his Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, in the treatment of consumption, are unrivalled, and totally distinct from those of any other kind. As the learned physician, Dr. Suerman, observes, "This oil is the very best means by which we can restore those who unfortunately suffer from tubercular consumption."—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—COMFORT AND CHEERFULNESS.—No fact in medical knowledge is better established than that the chief source of all morbid states, whether of body or mind, is a deranged state of digestion. Holloway's Pills speedily regulate this function. In cases where delicacy of constitution render it undesirable to take many Pills, the same healthful effects may be carried out, without debilitating, by rubbing Holloway's Ointment thoroughly over the pit of the stomach and right side at least twice a day. No pain or inconvenience attends this treatment. Its merits in vanquishing pain at the stomach, flatulency, and imperfect digestion, have been fully appreciated by the public in all parts of the globe for the last twenty-six years.—[Advertisement.]

## The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 8.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£26,490,700
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	5,459,900
Gold Bullion ..	11,302,248
Silver Bullion ..	713,452
	£26,490,700
	£26,490,700
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,555,000
Reserve ..	3,944,819
Public Deposits ..	4,083,595
Other Deposits ..	11,070,911
Seven Day and other Bills ..	836,172
	£26,588,520
	£26,588,520

May 9, 1861.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, May 10, 1861.

## BANKRUPTS.

LEWIS ALPHAS LEWIS, Fleet-street, bookseller, May 24 and June 20.  
JOSEPH PICKERING, Suffolk-street, Mile-end, and Mark-lane, manufacturing chymist, May 23 and June 27.  
JOHN EATON, Attleborough, Norfolk, auctioneer, May 24 and June 20.  
THOMAS COLLEY, late of Princess-street, Westminster, grocer, May 24 and June 21.  
ABRAHAM HARRIS, Railway-place, Shoreditch, tobacconist, May 23, and June 21.  
JOHN SMITH, PATRICK O'NEILL, and HENRY DAVE LEAMAN, Russia-row, Milk-street, warehousemen, May 21 and June 19.  
JOHN MILLER, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, bookseller, May 21, and June 21.  
JOHN FREDERICK RUFFLE, Coleman-street, city, bill discount, May 21 and June 25.  
EDWARD RICHARDS SHERRIN, Richmond-villas, Westbourne-grove, North Baywater, builder, May 21 and June 25.  
SAMUEL HARVEY, Birmingham, gold chain manufacturer, May 23, and June 21.  
LOUIS SIMON, Nottingham, manufacturer, May 21 and June 18.  
WILLIAM DAWSON, Nottingham, innkeeper, May 21 and June 18.  
GEORGE ELSTON, Crediton, shoe manufacturer, May 22 and June 20.  
GEORGE MILNE, Plymouth, draper, May 27 and June 24.  
DAVID DEAN CALVERT, Leeds, scribbler, May 27 and June 17.  
JAMES MARTIN, Dewsbury, bootmaker, May 27 and June 17.  
JOSEPH THOMSON, Wakefield, yarn-spinner, May 24 and June 14.  
RICHARD FORHAM, Liverpool, machine manufacturer, May 23 and June 13.  
WILLIAM BREW, Liverpool, tailor, May 23 and June 13.  
WILLIAM CRABB and JOHN COUCH CRABB, Oldham and Blackley, Lancashire, cotton spinners, May 30 and June 20.  
LANE COOKE and MATTHEW COOKE, Moorsley Banks, Durham, paper manufacturers, May 17 and June 19.

Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

## BANKRUPTS.

BEHREND, J. B., and NICHOLS, W. A., City, merchants, May 25 and June 28.  
MANNION, J., Liverpool, leather dealer, May 27 and June 24.  
HARDING, E., Liverpool, draper, May 27 and June 14.  
FORSHAW, R., Liverpool, machine manufacturer, May 24 and June 13.  
ANDERTON, J., Liverpool, stonemason, May 27 and June 18.  
FOSTER, B., Tranmere, Chester, engineer, May 27 and June 14.  
GREENWOOD, J., Sheffield, stone dealer, May 25 and June 23.  
REES, J., Swansea, builder, May 27 and June 25.  
DALLEY, J., Starcross, Devonshire, innkeeper, May 30 and June 26.  
COHEN, A., Minorities, wine merchant, May 23 and June 26.  
MILLER, P. T., Aylesbury, linen draper, May 28 and July 2.  
THOMPSON, J., Wakefield, yarn and worsted spinner, May 24 and June 14.  
SHIELD, S., High Town, Yorkshire, currier, May 24 and June 21.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 13.

There was a small supply of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market. The trade was firm, and at the full rates of this day so-nigh a clearance was readily effected. The demand for foreign was steady, and prices were the turn in favour of the seller. Barley a steady sale, at last Monday's values. Beans and peas each rather better. We have a fair arrival of oats for the past week. All samples of good fresh sweet oats realised late prices, which met with a steady demand. Secondary and out-of-condition parcels remain difficult to sell.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	39 to 70	Danzig ..	61 to 70
Ditto White ..	40 74	Konigsberg, Red ..	54 74
Linco., Norfolk, and ..	—	Pomeranian, Red ..	57 62
Yorkshire Red ..	39 68	Rostock ..	60 78
Scotch ..	—	Danish and Holstein ..	57 69
Rye ..	3 37	East Friesland ..	60 64
Barley, English ..	29 42	Petersburg ..	54 58
Scotch ..	—	Riga and Archangel ..	54 58
Malt (pale) ..	53 76	Polish Odessa ..	54 60
Beans, mazagan ..	33 42	Marianopol ..	53 62
Ticks ..	32 42	Taganrog ..	—
Harrow ..	33 48	Egyptian ..	42 44
Pigeon ..	46 52	American (U.S.) ..	60 67
Peas, White ..	39 45	Barley, Pomeranian ..	57 84
Grey ..	37 42	Konigsberg ..	—
Maple ..	42 48	Danish ..	32 34
Boilers ..	—	East Friesland ..	25 26
Tares (English new) ..	—	Egyptian ..	27 28
Foreign ..	—	Odessa ..	27 28
Oats (English new) ..	—	Boats ..	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse ..	36 40
Sack of 380 lbs ..	50 55	Pigeon ..	42 44
Linseed, English ..	—	Egyptian ..	37 38
Baltic ..	—	Peas, White ..	38 42
Black Sea ..	—	Oats ..	—
Hempseed ..	46 48	Dutch ..	20 20
Canaryseed ..	50 56	Jahde ..	19 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish ..	29 26
112 lbs. English ..	—	Danish, Yellow feed ..	29 26
German ..	56 70	Swedish ..	23 25
French ..	40 54	Petersburg ..	23 26
American ..	40 46	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs ..	—
Linseed Cake, 12½ to 13½	—	New York ..	29 32
Rape Cake, 8½ to 10½	—	Spanish, per sack ..	47 49
Rape Seed 30½ to 35½	—	Carrawayseed, per cwt. ..	23 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; household ditto, 7d to 8½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, May 13.

The supply of foreign stock here to-day was on the increase, and sales progressed slowly, but at full prices generally. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grading districts were large, and for the most part in prime condition. For all breeds the demand was slow, at a decline in the currencies compared with Monday last of 3d per 8lbs. The best Scots were 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,900 Scots, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; and from Scotland 817 Scots and crosses. We were fairly supplied with sheep as to number, and their general quality was somewhat improved. The mutton trade was very limited, and there was a slight falling off in the currencies. The best old Downs produced 5s per 8lbs. Prime small lambs were in good request, at full prices; otherwise the lamb trade was heavy, at barely previous rates. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—sold readily at very full prices. Pigs commanded previous rates, but the demand for them was by no means active.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		a. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts ..	3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled ..	4 4 to 4 8
Second quality ..	3 10 4 2	Prime Southdown ..	4 10 5 0
Prime large oxen ..	4 4 4 6	Lge. coarse calves ..	4 8 5 2
Prime Scots, &c. ..	4 8 4 10	Prime small ..	5 4 5 8
Coarse inf. sheep ..	3 4 3 8	Large hogs ..	4 0 4 6
Second quality ..	3 10 4 2	Neatam. porkers ..	4 8 5 0

Lambs, 6s 6d to 7s 4d.  
Suckling calves, 20s to 32s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 22s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 13.

Owing to the heavy supplies of meat from Scotland since Monday last—viz., upwards of 500 tons—the trade rules very inactive, with a downward tendency in prices.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.		a. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef ..	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork ..	4 10 to 5 4
Middle ditto ..	3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton ..	3 6 3 10
Prime large do. ..	3 10 4 0	Middle ditto ..	4 0 4 6
Do. small do. ..	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto ..	4 8 4 10
Large pork ..	4 0 4 8	Veal ..	4 4 5 2

Lamb, 6s 8d to 7s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, May 14.

TEA.—The market has remained quiet, yet prices show an upward tendency in consequence of the advice by the overland mail. The public sales will commence to-day.

SUGAR.—A dull inquiry only has been experienced at late prices, and for refined descriptions rather lower rates have been accepted.

COFFEE.—No business of any importance has been recorded. Good and fine qualities of Plantation Ceylon, however, remain unaltered.

RICE.—There has been a steady demand chiefly for exportation, and full rates are readily obtained for good and fine qualities.

SALT-PETRE.—The demand for the finer descriptions has been active, and quotations have been supported.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, May 11.—The supply of ordinary vegetables is insufficient for the demand, and prices for things in that way are high. Broccoli is furnished in small quantities, and good samples of lettuce, endive, and artichokes are received from France. New grapes are offered, and fetch fair prices. Of strawberries there is a tolerably good supply, considering the season. Asparagus, French beans, green peas, young carrots, and new potatoes may also now be obtained. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 13.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 518 firkins butter, and 1,858 hales bacon; and from foreign ports 17,793 casks butter, and 1,822 hales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was little or no change during the week. The fourth Corks arrived sold at 90s. Foreign in good supply, at a decline of 2s per cwt. In the bacon market there was more business transacted, and an advance of 1s per cwt obtained. Some sales of prime Waterford were effected at 7½ to 7¾ on board, for shipment.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 13.—The supplies of potatoes on sale here are moderately good. All sound qualities move off steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state, at barely stationary currencies. York flukes, 125s to 150s; Scotch Regents, 90s to 125s; Ditto cups, 80 to 95s; Ditto rocks, 80s to 100s; Dunbar Regents, 140s to 160s; Lincolnshire ditto, 90s to 105s; Other kinds, 75s to 90s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, May 13.—Since our last report, rather large quantities of home-grown wool have been disposed of, for shipment to France and Belgium at full quotations. For house use, the demand has been far from active; nevertheless, owing to the comparative firmness of the colonial sales now in progress, holders are very firm, at fully late rates.

HOPS, Monday, May 13.—Our market continues to be firmly supported, with a good demand for all hops of sound



quality. Yearlings have become very scarce, and the finest samples command more money. Mid and East Kent, 80s, 140s, 200s; World of Kent, 80s, 120s, 180s; Sussex, 60s, 80s, 100s; Yearlings, 110s, 140s, 180s. The imports of foreign hogs into London last week were 19 hales from Rotterdam and 36 from Hambro.

**SEEDS.** Monday, May 13.—The speculative inquiry for American red cloverseed continues, but with little offering of good quality, transactions are few, and without alteration in value. In other seeds there is no business passing.

**OIL.** Monday, May 13.—Lined oil continues in good demand at 50s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape commands extreme rates, and cocoon-nut moves off steadily at 47s 6d for Ceylon, and 46s 6d for Ceylon. Palm sells somewhat freely at 45s 6d for Lagoa. Other oils rate about stationary. Turpentine is very firm, and the quotation is now 50s to 53s for American spirits.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.**—Saturday, May 11.—Flax moves off slowly, at last week's currency. In hemp a limited business is doing, at late rates; clean St. Petersburg may be had at 30l 10s per ton, on the spot. Jute has fallen 5s to 10s per ton; but the value of coir goods has been supported.

**COALS.** Monday, May 13.—A reduction in the rates of last day's sale. Stewarts 17s 6d, Hettons 17s 6d, Hartlepool 17s 6d, Lambtons 17s, Kellors 17s 6d, Reapin Grange 16s, Hartley's 16s 6d, Tanfield 13s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 23; left from last day, 30—total, 53.

**TALLOW.** Monday, May 13.—Our market is dull, and prices have a downward tendency. P.Y.C. is quoted at 58s per cwt on the spot, and at 55s for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat 2s 11d per lb.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	Casks. 10052	Casks. 9745	Casks. 9066	Casks. 28731	Casks. 27635
Price of Yellow Candles.....	55s 6d	53s 6d	55s 3d	53s 6d	53s 6d
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last Week.....	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Delivered from the 1st of June.....	1751	834	1358	832	1327
Delivered from the 1st of June.....	104180	100104	96637	77003	76005
Arrived last Week.....	2495	51	513	611	104
Delivered from the 1st of June.....	97222	98436	94136	91652	116530
Price of Town Tallow.....	53s 6d	55s 3d	55s 3d	54s 3d	57s 3d

### Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
**NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER** in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,**  
SURGEON-DENTIST,  
9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.  
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of action is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unobtainable; and a fit perfectly with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.  
9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;  
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and  
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

**TEETH—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL TEETH AND FLEXIBLE GUMS** are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 6s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 3, Langham-place, Regent-street, near Portland-place.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.  
**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.**  
Wall Lights, and Mantelpiece Lusters for Gas and Candles.  
Glass Dinner Services, for Twelve persons, from 27 15 0  
Glass Dessert Services, for Twelve persons, from 2 0 0  
All articles marked in plain figures.  
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mon. Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.  
LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.  
BIRMINGHAM—Manufacture and Show Rooms, Broad-street.  
Established 1807.

**FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE IS ENSURED BY**  
**DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**

From Mr. W. Barton, Apothecaries' Hall, Campbelltown.  
"An old gentleman, who for eight years has been afflicted with asthma, and seldom had a quiet night's rest, had used very many proprietary medicines, as well as medical prescriptions, but all were of no use. Since he began to use Locock's Wafers he feels himself well again. He sleeps well at night, and is quite refreshed in the morning."

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Full directions are given with each box.

**THE BRAHMIN'S ELIXIR OF LIFE.**—A specific of unfailing efficacy in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, LANGUOR, and WANT OF VITAL ENERGY; in short, any of those symptoms which result from loss of nervous power. In all such cases the Brahmin's Elixir of Life will be found an invaluable restorative and re-invigorator of the debilitated constitution.

INDIA is proverbially the land of the lotus-flower and mystery; and the Brahmin and other oriental physicians have for ages succeeded in preserving to themselves the secret of compounding the Elixir. The patentee has, however, at great cost and labour, discovered the secret, and heralds it forth with the firm conviction that it will prove an inestimable boon to the thousands in our land suffering from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

11s. and 5s. per Bottle, with full and explicit Directions. ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE with the 5s. bottle; it is packed in boxes, secure from observation, so that it may safely be forwarded to any part of the country.  
Address, Wm. Beale Marston, 369, Oxford-street, London, W.

### GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.  
The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is  
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen, and by Royalty and the Aristocracy throughout Europe.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR:** an Oriental Botanical Preparation for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion and Skin. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while, by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous defect, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
\* Ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," and beware of spurious articles under the name "KALYDOR."

### THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple but certain Remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

### FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.  
This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Frou, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

### LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

**DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,**

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bilious Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.  
Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

**DR. DE JONGH'S**  
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)  
**LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**  
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for  
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

**SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—**  
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,  
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, in Ireland; President of the College of Physicians in Ireland; Visiting Physician to Stevens' Hospital; Consulting Physician to the City of Dublin, St. Vincent, and Rotunda Hospitals, &c., &c.  
"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.,  
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d., Quarts, 9s.; and bottled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,  
ANSAR, HARPOD AND CO., 77, STRAND,  
LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

**QUININE.**—In all cases of weakness and ague use WATERS' QUININE WINE, recommended by Dr. Hassall and the Medical Profession.

Prepared solely by R. WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants, 30s. a dozen. Wholesale Agents, Lewis, Webb, and Co., Worcester.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED.**—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**  
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and H. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diquemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

**HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!**  
**WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!**  
The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.  
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure the hair, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied.—The Hair Impaired for 15 years by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

\* The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,  
5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

**WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!**  
This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—Instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.  
CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, 81, Barclay-street, New York.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.**—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Frou, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

**RUPTURES.**  
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT**  
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.  
Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 30s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.  
Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.  
Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d.  
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**  
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